ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Showers, high east to south-east winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,218. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅜c; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—Emperor William and his party arrived at Constantinople and were receiver cordially by the Sultan of Turkey, the event being made the occasion of a great popular demonstration. A severe storm on the British coast has wrecked several vessels, and caused considerable loss of life. Seven Musselmans who had been convicted of the murder of British soldiers in Crete were hanged yesterday.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A steel-stayed corset, which he wore for support, yesterday saved the life of a letter carrier in Chicago by stopping two bullets fired at him by a man with whom he had quarreled.

United States Consul McCook in a report to the State Department sent early in the Fall says that the prices of supplies at Dawson City are going down, but that hotel accommodation is very expensive, costing $6.50 per night for a room with a bed of straw and $12 per day for board.

At noon yesterday the American flag was raised over San Juan, the capital of Puerto Rico, and the island became United States territory. The forts and the revenue cutter Manning fired a salute of twenty-one guns, the Eleventh Infantry Regiment Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the town people who had gathered to witness the ceremony cheered.

Tammany held a ratification meeting last night in the hall and at five outdoor stands in Fourteenth Street and Irving Place. Resolutions indorsing the nominations of the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse were adopted, and speeches were made by Elliot Danforth, ex-Ambassador James B. Eustis, ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, Thomas F. Grady, and others. The hall was crowded, and many thousand persons assembled in the streets.

Page 3.

The Union League Club last night appointed a campaign committee of 150 members.

Chicago's Peace Jubilee was formally opened, President McKinley and others addressing a vast assemblage in the Auditorium.

Election betting on the floor of the Stock Exchange has been stopped. It was estimated yesterday at the Exchange that $250,000 had already been laid.

Secretary of State Palmer, in Albany yesterday, decided that the Citizens' Union in nominating a State ticket, had the right to use the name and the Statue of Liberty emblem.

Speaker D. O. Watkins of the Lower House of the New Jersey Legislature was sworn in as Acting Governor of New Jersey last night on receipt of the resignation of Gov. Voorhees.

Page 4.

The United States and Spanish Peace Commissions in Paris are still engaged in discussing the Cuban debt question.

Our Evacuation Commissioners in Cuba have protested against a proposed sale at auction in Havana of Spanish mortars and other guns.

Christopher Finger, an army nurse, walked, while asleep, off a train running forty miles an hour, Sunday night, near Princeton Junction, N. J., and escaped injury.

The Court of Appeals yesterday, in the case of the Newburg Savings Bank against the Assessor of Newburg, decided that the surplus of a savings bank is exempt from taxation.

The war investigating commission yesterday at Jacksonville, Fla., heard the testimony of staff officers at Camp Cuba Libre and of officers and men of the Second South Carolina Regiment.

Lieut. Hobson sailed from Santiago on Monday for the United States. He will attend the Peace Jubilee ceremonies at Philadelphia, and also secure appliances required for the wrecking operations in progress on the sunken Spanish warships.

The House of Deputies of the Episcopal Council in session in Washington discussed the standard Bible yesterday and resumed the consideration of the amended constitution. The question of consecrating a Bishop for Brazil was debated by the House of Bishops, and finally referred to a committee.

Page 5.

The Adriance Memorial Library was formally presented to the City of Poughkeepsie yesterday.

Harry Goldback, his wife, and one of his children, of Trenton, N. J., who were poisoned Monday night by eating toadstools for mushrooms, died yesterday.

At the season's first meeting of the Quill Club, held last night, William Dodsworth and ex-Secretary Hilary A. Herbert argued for and against an American colonizing policy.

Page 7.

Henry Amelung, a commission broker living at 480 Second Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide in Prospect Park yesterday.

The Great Admiral, the last American vessel to leave Manila before Dewey came, reached this port yesterday.

The funeral of Mrs. August Belmont was held yesterday afternoon at Great Neck, L. I. Afterward the body was taken to Newport.

The third National Convention of the Luther League of America opened yesterday in Holy Trinity Church, in West Twenty-first Street. About four hundred delegates were present.

Ernest L. Ranney was shot in Jersey City last night by Grant O'Brien, who mistook Ranney for Edward C. Quackenbush, whom he accused of alienating his wife's affections. O'Brien a year ago shot at Quackenbush's clerk by mistake.

The body of a well-dressed young man, believed to have been R. O. Mier, a Mexican, was found in Central Park yesterday morning on the banks of The Pond. The man had evidently committed suicide, as a revolver was found by his side.

Page 8.

The Western Union Building in Broad Street has been sold through secret negotiations to the Stock Exchange for $825,000. The purchase was ratified yesterday.

Page 9.

The Government Industrial Commission met at the Capitol in Washington yesterday and organized, Senator Kyle being elected Chairman. The commission adjourned until Nov. 15, when active work will begin.

Page 10.

The winners at Morris Park yesterday were Charentus, Gaze, Satin Slipper, Bona Dea, Peep o' Day, and Nosey.

Fifty-two women played in the tournament given by the Baltusrol Club of Short Hills, N. J., yesterday. The handicap cup was won by Mrs. W. J. Berg of the Nutley Club. Mrs. William Shippen of Morris County and Mrs. H. B. Ashmore of Baltusrol each made 103 strokes, establishing a new women's record for the links.

Page 12.

Hall Caine was the guest of honor yesterday at the meeting of the Twelfth Night Club.

The transport Michigan arrived last night from Santiago, bearing Col. Wikoff's body. Gen. Lawton was aboard.

Mrs. D. T. S. Dennison has been elected President of Sorosis to succeed Mrs. Mary Dame Hall, who resigned, and is said to be seriously ill in the West.

Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth died at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday morning from typhoid fever, contracted in nursing at the detention hospital, Camp Wikoff.

Stillman F. Kneeland of Gov. Black's staff said yesterday that the war volunteers from the National Guard must re-enter the State service and serve out their terms.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the New York State Medical Association was begun yesterday in Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, to continue three days. Papers on a variety of subjects were read yesterday.

The first public hearing before the Commerce Commission, which was appointed to investigate the decrease in trade of the Port of New York, was held yesterday. Erastus Wiman made an address, in which he denounced the collection of high rentals by the city for dock privileges.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

PUERTO RICO NOW IS AMERICAN SOIL

The Stars and Stripes Raised Over San Juan, the Capital.

FLAG CHEERED BY THE PEOPLE

Band Plays "The Star Spangled Banner" and Guns Thunder a Salute.

Our Evacuation Commissioners and Officials of the Late Insular Government Witness the Ceremony.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Oct. 18.—Promptly at noon to-day the American flag was raised over San Juan. The ceremony was quiet and dignified and unmarred by disorder of any kind.

The Eleventh Regular Infantry, with two batteries of the Fifth Artillery, landed this morning. The latter proceeded to the forts, while the infantry lined up on the docks.

It was a holiday for San Juan and there were many people in the streets.

Rear Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon, accompanied by their staffs, proceeded to the Captain General's palace in carriages. The Eleventh Infantry Regiment and band, with Troop H of the Sixth United States Cavalry, then marched through the streets and formed in the square opposite the palace. At 11:40 A. M. Gen. Brooke, Admiral Schley, and Gen. Gordon, the United States Evacuation Commissioners, came out of the palace with many naval officers and formed on the right side of the square. The streets behind the soldiers were thronged with townspeople, who stood waiting in dead silence.

At last the city clock struck the hour of 12, and the crowds, almost breathless and with eyes fixed upon the flagpole, watched for developments.

At the sound of the first gun from Fort Morro Major Dean and Lieut. Castle of Gen. Brooke's staff hoisted the Stars and Stripes while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

All heads were bared and the crowds cheered, while Fort Morro, Fort San Cristobal, and the United States revenue cutter Manning, lying in the harbor, fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

Señor Munoz Rivera, who was President of the recent Autonomist Council of Secretaries, and other officials of the late insular Government were present at the proceedings.

Congratulations and handshaking among the American officers followed. Ensign King hoisted the flag over the Intendencia, but all other flags on the various public buildings were hoisted by military officers. Simultaneously with the raising of the flag over the Captain General's palace many others were hoisted in different parts of the city.

The work of the United States Evacuation Commission is now over, and all the reports will be forwarded to Washington on Thursday next.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The War Department has received the following:

"San Juan, Puerto Rico, Oct. 18.
"Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:
"Flags have been raised on public buildings and forts in this city and saluted with National salutes. The occupation of the island is now complete.
"BROOKE, Chairman."

A copy of Gen. Brooke's dispatch was sent to the President at Chicago immediately upon its arrival.

CITIZENSHIP IN PUERTO RICO.

Question of the Status of the Island's 800,000 Inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—In view of the fact that at noon to-day, with the acquisition of the Island of Puerto Rico by the United States, about 800,000 inhabitants of that island lost their Spanish citizenship, the question as to what shall become of those people politically is of importance.

Madrid advices report that leading citizens in Puerto Rico have already taken steps to become naturalized as United States citizens. This is an error, for existing law provides no way in which this change of citizenship can be effected by the residents of the island. There is no United States court there before which a declaration of intention can be filed, and, in fact, no machinery at all which can be put in motion to change citizenship.

Inquiry into this subject at the State Department discloses the fact that it has been usual to provide for a bodily transfer of the citizenship of people conditioned as those of Puerto Rico, in the treaty of peace which terminates a war. But it may be prudent for the commission at Paris to avoid any reference to Puerto Rico again, in which case Congress will be called upon by the President to confer citizenship upon the Puerto Ricans in the same act as that which must be passed to provide a stable form of government for the island.

Should either of these courses be found impracticable, however, it is said at the department that international law in its operation would confer American citizenship upon these Puerto Ricans, the general principle being that where a treaty of cession is silent upon the subject the citizenship changes with the soil. In the case of the acquisition of New Mexico the residents of the territory were accorded American citizenship by specific provision of the treaty.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL'S PRAYER.

Special Reference to Our Assumption of Sovereignty Over Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—This Government's assumption of sovereignty over Puerto Rico at noon to-day was the subject of a prayer at the religious services of the Episcopal Convention, the Bishops and Deputies having directed that suitable reference be made to this National event. The prayer was prepared by Bishop Satterlee of Washington and was as follows:

O God, whose providence orderest all things in heaven and on earth and whose will controlleth the issues and events of the life of nations, we acknowledge Thy goodness which has guided and blessed the counsels and arms of our Nation to the relief of an oppressed people and the victories of peace.

Guard us from all sins of self-seeking and vainglory. Fill us with the spirit of wisdom and of Thy holy fear. Humble us under the burden of the new duties with which our Government is charged. Strengthen the hands and sanctify the hearts of those upon whom must come the solemn decisions of this hour and in the new countries and among the nations to which on this day and from this day our rule is to extend.

Grant us grace to establish upon the best and surest foundation the sovereignty of good government, true liberty, justice, and love, that, seeking in all things to do Thy will, we may be the instruments of Thy glory through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Bishop Doane, presiding officer of the House of Bishops, and the Rev. Morgan Dix, presiding officer of the House of Deputies, joined in directing the services, and all the Bishops and Deputies united in the National prayer.

PUERTO RICAN PROBLEMS.

Currency and Banking Systems—French Railway Company's Claims—Education and the Church.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The San Juan correspondent of The Times says:

"The remodeling of the currency and banking systems is among the most serious Puerto Rican problems confronting the United States. The attempt of the military authorities to establish an exchange on the basis of two Puerto Rican dollars to one American has completely failed. An arbitrary change from the existing silver basis to the United States currency would restrict production in every branch of industry and create much discontent among the inhabitants.

"It is not unlikely that there will be complications with France if the United States Government refuses to recognize Spain's concession to the French railway company in Puerto Rico. Many of the existing concessions are monopolies, and, as such, contrary to the American Constitution, but local opinion demands that they be respected.

"Education is the most difficult problem of all. A great majority of the Puerto Ricans are in the densest ignorance. The parish priests do not favor instruction, believing that it tends to alienate the youth from the Spanish Catholic Church. If the United States can obtain the friendly co-operation of the priesthood many troubles will be removed, but it will be necessary for the American authorities to act in such a manner toward the Church in Puerto Rico as to eradicate the strong prejudice against Americans now very widely held here."

VOLUNTEERS COMING HOME.

Sixth Massachusetts Regiment Leaves Ponce for Boston To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night received from Major Gen. Brooke a dispatch announcing the order in which the volunteer troops would leave Puerto Rico for the United States. The dispatch says:

The regiments move as follows: Sixth Massachusetts from San Juan, Oct. 19, on Mississippi, for Boston; Third Wisconsin will go next, on Manitoba; Lancaster's Battalion of Artillery next. The next regiment to go will be the Third Illinois; the next, Fourth Ohio, and when the cavalry arrives the First Kentucky Volunteers and the First Volunteer Engineer Regiment.

It will be noted that the Sixth Massachusetts, concerning which there have been many inquiries, is scheduled to leave Ponce for Boston to-morrow. Gen. Corbin telegraphed this information to the Governor of Massachusetts to-night, informing him also that upon the arrival of the regiment the members would be granted a furlough for sixty days.

SHELL THROWN INTO A FURNACE

Relic of the War of 1812 Causes Damage in a Foundry at Ashtabula, O.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Oct. 18.—A shell which, according to tradition, was fired by a British warship off this port in the war of 1812, and which had been treasured as a relic in Ashtabula, caused considerable damage here to-day.

It accidentally got into a pile of scrap iron which was delivered to the Phoenix Iron Works Foundry, and was put into the furnace with the other iron. An explosion ensued, which smashed the furnace doors to aroms.

THE STANDARD OIL INQUIRY.

Mr. Rockefeller Said to Have Defied George Rice.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Attorney General Monett, who returned to-day from New York, said:

"The officers of the Standard Oil Company have got the idea that this proceeding is brought by George Rice of Marietta to extort money from the trust. In the sensational encounter between Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Rice, which has been reported somewhat meagrely in the newspapers, Mr. Rockefeller cried out: 'No, Sir; millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute!'"

The Attorney General says he was standing between the two men at the time and was fearful that a tragedy might result.

LIFE IN DAWSON CITY.

Prices of Provisions Lower, but Hotel Accommodation Costly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Conditions in Dawson City as they existed at the beginning of the Fall are sent out in a report made to the State Department by United States Consul McCook.

He says the city made rapid strides during August in the matter of building, and that there will be no lack of provisions or merchandise this Winter. Prices of supplies were going down, owing to the large amount coming in, so that a fifty-pound sack of flour which formerly cost $8 can now be had for $5.

"None but the wealthy," says the Consul, "can enjoy hotel life at present, at $6.50 per night for a room, with a mixture of husks and straw for a bed, a candle for light, and board at the rate of $12 per day."

The Consul says that typhoid is on the increase, causing many deaths, but would decrease about Oct. 1, when the frost sets in.

Eagle City, fifty miles below Dawson, was in a position to rival that city in another year, and as a base of supplies would be more convenient, inside of the boundary line. Its site is marked on the United States Coast Survey map as Belle Isle, on the Yukon. The territory for hundreds of miles around is said to be very rich. The future of Dawson depends on new discoveries made during the coming Winter.

A BRACELET CAUSES TROUBLE.

Fair Rivals in a Church Voting Contest and Their Friends at War.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 18.—Miss Julia Conrad and Miss Mary Wellnitz, prominent members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic parish, fast friends for a long time and both good looking and popular, no longer speak. Miss Conrad has a handsome diamond bracelet and Miss Wellnitz a diamond ring. The bracelet is the cause of the trouble.

Ten days ago Father Lambert, the rector of the church, decided to hold a fair, in order to raise money for the church. Among the features of the fair was a contest for a diamond bracelet, to be voted to the handsomest and most popular member of the church. The interest in this contest was very great, and soon from a great number the contest narrowed down to Miss Conrad and Miss Wellnitz. First one of the fair contestants would lead, and then the other, depending on the financial condition of the interested friends and supporters. Saturday night was the last night, and, inasmuch as that was pay day, money was circulating in the contest almost as freely as water. Ballots were cast, not by the dozens or scores, but by the hundreds. And still, so evenly were the friends and admirers of the respective contestants divided, neither seemed to have any certain advantage. Finally almost at the last minute, a brother-in-law of Miss Wellnitz handed in a sealed envelope filled with votes. The Conrad faction objected to this, inasmuch as heretofore the voting had been conducted openly, and a free fight was narrowly averted.

Finally, amid great excitement, the contest was declared closed, and Father Lambert said he would announce the result later. To-day he presented to Miss Conrad the bracelet and to Miss Wellnitz a diamond ring of equal value, which he had purchased hoping thereby to smooth over the difficulty. Instead, however, it has aggravated the situation, inasmuch as both sides now claim they won—Miss Conrad because she has the bracelet, Miss Wellnitz because if she hadn't won she shouldn't have had anything at all.

Each side purposes to hold a public celebration in honor of its victory. In the meanwhile, there is almost a civil war in Hackensack.

PLATT'S ALLEGED APATHY.

The Republican Senator Said to Have Declared that Defeat Awaits His Party's Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—A similarity of concern and doubt about the Republican prospect in New York State is discovered at both Republican and Democratic Headquarters here. The Republicans are not quite sure that Senator Platt desired the nomination of Col. Roosevelt, and say that they find in reports of Republican apathy throughout the State justification of the reports they are hearing that Mr. Platt is not imperiling his health to make Col. Roosevelt's election certain, but that if Roosevelt should happen to pull through he will not be able to point out any specific neglect or act of disloyalty to him by the Senator.

At the Democratic Headquarters it was considered amazing that Platt should consent to have so unmanageable a man as Roosevelt nominated. Democrats are sending word to Washington that Mr. Platt has said that no Republican candidate could be elected on the record of Black's administration—Black least of all—and that Mr. Platt yielded to the popular demand for Roosevelt because it could do no harm to give him a worthless nomination, while Roosevelt's defeat would get him completely out of the way for the campaign of 1900.

While the source of this information is not stated, there are indications that it is derived from persons friendly to Gov. Black and from Republicans who are chagrined because Black's administration was indorsed while the man was refused the logical renomination to which, they say, his indorsement appeared to entitle him. Democrats are predicting that Van Wyck will get Republican votes in large numbers in New York City, as well as in the towns of the State. They are also inspired to hope that the neglect of Roosevelt by Republicans who did not favor his nomination may help the Democrats to secure considerable gains in the Congressional delegation.

Some corroboration of this alleged Republican indifference in the State appears to be reflected in the departments. Republican office holders who know Mr. Platt's aversion for independents, hear and discuss the reports about the enthusiasm for Roosevelt with incredulous smiles.

"It looks to me like this," said one of these office holders to-day: "If Roosevelt should happen to pull through, by his own strength and awkwardness, Platt will accept such credit as he may get for having kept out of the way of a 'popular' movement. If Roosevelt should be defeated Platt will let some one else call attention to the fact that it is easy to be mistaken about the strength of a 'popular' movement and the drawing power of a temporary pet."

CORSET SAVED HIS LIFE.

Worn by a Chicago Letter Carrier, It Served as a Shield Against a Would-Be Murderer's Bullets.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—A steel-stayed silk corset, which he wore for support, saved Henry True, a mail carrier living at 15 Palmer Avenue, from losing his life at a would-be murderer's hands.

While True was at work in the distributing room of Postal Station G, 1,551 Milwaukee Avenue, Henry Lippold, with whom he had quarreled, entered, and without a word drew a revolver and opened fire on him. The first shot struck True's right arm, shattering it. He sprang up with a cry, but before he could take a step Lippold fired two more shots. They struck the letter carrier in the back, but were stopped by the steel stays of his corset.

True was taken to his home and placed under the care of physicians, after which Lippold, who made no effort to escape, was taken to the West Chicago Avenue Police Station.

BODY LOCATED BY A DOG.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Oct. 18.—The body of Milton Walker was traced to the Battenkill River by F. D. Giddings's bloodhound Pilot early this morning. Walker was ill with measles, and last night asked his nurse to get him a drink of water. When she returned in a few minutes he was missing.

Searching parties were organized, with no success, and finally the bloodhound was sent for. When the dog was brought into the room he immediately took the scent, and followed the trail until he came to the bank of the river. Mr. Giddings and J. M. Marbury waded about two-thirds of the distance across the river and found the body of Walker in a shallow part of the stream. This is the second body the dog has located.

LAKE SAILORS IN PERIL.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 18.—The crew of six men aboard the schooner Herschell, ashore at Sulphur Island Reef, are in great peril.

The Captain escaped to shore this afternoon in the yawlboat. The line parted before the rest of the crew could get into the yawl. The wind is blowing 50 miles an hour, and great seas are rolling over the vessel.

The tug Frank W. left this afternoon to rescue the men. The vessel is owned and sailed by Capt. Thomas Clark of Chicago, and the crew hail from that port.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Southeast gales have prevailed along the Atlantic Coast from the Carolinas to New York. The maximum wind velocities occurred along the New Jersey coast, Cape May reporting a velocity of 56 miles per hour from the east and Sandy Hook a velocity of 52 miles per hour from the southeast. The Upper Mississippi Valley storm has remained nearly stationary, but is rapidly losing strength. Rain, with high southerly winds, has continued in the lake regions, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and snow is still falling along the Missouri River from Eastern South Dakota to Northwestern Missouri.

The indications are that east to southeast gales will prevail along the New York and New England coasts to-day. Rain is indicated for New York, New England, and the lake regions, and rain or snow is indicated for the States of the Upper Missouri Valley and the middle and northern Rocky Mountain districts. Signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from West Point, Va., to Eastport, on Lakes Erie and Ontario, and at Mackinaw and Saginaw Bay sections.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	41	48	49
6 A. M.	41	48	49
9 A. M.	45	52	51
12 M.	51	55	54
4 P. M.	55	57	56
6 P. M.	52	56	54
9 P. M.	51	53	54
12 P. M.	47	53	54

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....52½
Weather Bureau.....52½
Corresponding date 1897.....47⅞
Corresponding date last twenty years...56

The maximum temperature yesterday was 59 degrees, at 4:05 P. M., and the minimum 46 degrees, at 3:15 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 59 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 75 per cent.

ROOSEVELT AT OGDENSBURG

Republican Gubernatorial Candidate Continues His Campaign Tour Through the State.

DISCUSSES THE EXCISE LAWS

Compares the Present with Previous Conditions and Declares that Heavy Taxation and Other Evils Will Follow Repeal.

OGDENSBURG, Oct. 18.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, at the close of the second day of his campaign tour, reached this city this evening, having made many speeches on the way, and addressed a large meeting to-night under the auspices of the St. Lawrence County Republican Committee. Hundreds of persons could not get into the hall to hear Col. Roosevelt and the other orators, and had to be content with catching a glimpse of them. The hall held about 2,000. It was prettily decorated with bunting, and a band played.

The meeting was called to order by William H. Daniels, Chairman of the County Committee. When Col. Roosevelt was introduced the applause was deafening, and lasted some minutes. After thanking his auditors for their attendance, and touching upon the various themes that he had used at the stopping places during the day, he suddenly took up the excise question and said:

"One of the issues this Fall is the excise question. Our opponents announce that they intend to repeal the present excise law. Now I do not think it possible, in a State of seven or eight millions of people, with widely diverse interests and prejudices, to get an excise law that will be satisfactory everywhere. There are two or three principles which I should like to see embodied in the excise legislation (that as yet are not), but, as Abraham Lincoln said, 'When we cannot get the best, we must get the best possible,' and our duty is to take the best excise law which there is any chance of getting. What we have to look at in the present campaign is whether the present excise law is or is not better than the one it superseded, the one which the Democrats threaten to put upon the statute books in its place. This is the plain and simple issue.

OLD AND NEW LAWS CONTRASTED.

"It is all very well for our opponents to denounce the present law, but what they propose to put in its place is so bad as to be preposterous. On the whole, the present law is infinitely better than any we have ever had on the statute books. The old Democratic law which it superseded represented not much more than legalized blackmailing. It encouraged drunkenness, it promoted corruption among police and excise officials, saloon keepers, and political leaders alike, and it brought no adequate revenue to the State or the counties.

"The present law has done completely away with corruption by Excise Boards and has minimized the corruption of the police. It has reduced drunkenness and it has given us an enormous revenue from the very traffic which can best afford to pay that revenue. Nearly thirteen millions of dollars are yearly turned into the State and County Treasuries by the present law. Between four and five millions of dollars go to the State, the remainder to the counties.

"Now, if the Democrats keep their promise, they will, if they elect their Governor and the Legislature, repeal this law and at one stroke take away some $5,000,000 from the revenues of the State, and about as many more from the revenues of the counties, for the present law turns into the Public Treasury, I am told, over $9,000,000 more than the old law did. In other words, they will make it necessary for the State, if it is to continue its present expenditure, to increase the tax rate by from a quarter to a half. Moreover, they will make it necessary for the counties to raise just about as much more in addition.

TAXATION THE ALTERNATIVE.

"How are they going to do this? What are they going to tax? They have got to get money somehow. They will have to make the farmer, the business man, the mechanic, the workingman, pay, somehow, the nine or ten millions from which they relieve the liquor traffic, and at the same time, by reverting to the old system of corruption and of multitudinous licenses, they will work damage to all men in the business. During the last few years the State has assumed the care of the indigent insane, who were formerly cared for by the counties. Unless we choose to raise the general tax rate one-quarter, these indigent insane would have to be given back to the counties to care for if our opponents are able to do as they say they will do in the excise matter. This would mean that the burden of taxation thus imposed upon the counties would be literally intolerable.

"It is easy enough to denounce any law, but when our opponents denounce the present excise law, I ask you to carefully consider what they propose to put in its place and to realize the harm they would do to decent government and the intolerable additions to our burdens of taxation which would follow if they actually succeed in doing what they threaten to do."

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was generously received by the audience, and spoke at some length upon National issues in the present election. He asked for support for President McKinley by this State this Fall. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff devoted his speech to taxation. Mason Mitchell, the actor-Rough Rider, and John Proctor Clarke were other speakers at the meeting, which did not adjourn until a late hour.

The reception in the city, both when the party arrived and later, was a most pleasant one. There were fireworks, bands of music, and illuminations. The party leaves at 8 o'clock in the morning for the return trip.

SECOND DAY ON THE ROAD.

Col. Roosevelt Makes More Speeches from the Platforms of His Campaign Train.

OGDENSBURG, Oct. 18.—Col. Roosevelt, despite the heavy work of yesterday, was up early this morning, and with Gen. Woodford, W. J. Youngs, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, drove about to see the town of Glens Falls. At 9 o'clock sharp the party was at the station and a few minutes later the start was made. Col. Roosevelt was just saying that the train ought to be designated "The Flying Squadron" when it was discovered that some of the baggage had been left behind and the train had to run back from Fort Edward to Glens Falls to get it, as some of it was essential to the comfort of the party. A brief stop was made at Fort Edward, and Col. Roosevelt remarked to a local leader: "I am delighted with the great reception I had in Glens Falls. It greatly eclipsed all my expectations." At Fort Edward Senator Cahoon and Congressman Witherbee joined the party.

At Whitehall there was quite a gathering of people, and several houses in the vicinity were gayly decorated with bunting. Col. Roosevelt was introduced by Rough Rider Long, who is a resident of Whitehall and who was injured at the battle of San Juan Hill. For the first time since the trip began Col. Roosevelt attacked fiercely the Democratic Party policy, and made his most forcible speech of the present campaign. He said:

"Let me say one word, first, of my pleasure in being introduced by my comrade, who served under me in the regiment down in Cuba, and whom I remember well when wounded at El Paso. Indeed, a spent bullet from the same shrapnel that wounded him struck me on the wrist.

TALKS ABOUT STATE ISSUES.

"I want to speak to you to-day, not merely on State issues, but on something that effects us as Americans. My opponents say that they want to conduct this campaign on State issues. I will meet them on every State issue they raise, and on one they dare not raise—the issue of an upright judiciary. Now let them dare to speak out on National issues as I dare to speak out on States issues. Do not let them dodge. Let them say whether they are for gold or silver.

"They prattle about dishonesty in the canals. If I am elected Governor I will see that no dishonesty is allowed, and if any man is dishonest, or has been dishonest, assuredly I will punish him, no matter what personal or political influence he may have. They talk about honest canals, but they do not dare to raise their voice about either honest or dishonest money. They dare not do it, because they do not care to talk on an issue unless they think they can gain votes by it. They do not even dare to say whether they were right when they voted for dishonest money two years ago, or right when they in their secret hearts believed they had voted wrong.

"We have to elect not only a Governor, but a Legislature that will choose a United States Senator, and we have also to elect thirty-four Congressmen. That Senator and those Congressmen will have to vote on free-silver legislation. Do you wish to have the return of prosperity interrupted? Do you wish to have these faint-hearted and cowardly supporters of free silver strike a telling blow in its behalf? For, mind you, if the State of New York goes Democratic at this election, it will everywhere put new life into the movement for free silver. The Senator and the Congressmen chosen, if the Democrats carry this State, will give what weight they have in support of the worst financial heresies—these same heresies, which we smashed two years ago, when we gave the country for the first time the chance to tread again the path of prosperity. Do you wish to turn back from that path?

"They tell you that this campaign is to be run on State issues—issues that affect the State only. Call to mind last Spring. Do you remember the election in Oregon? The Republicans of Oregon stood then, as New York stands now, for honest money. And the Republicans won. Did you find our friends here, who are now clamoring about this campaign being kept to State issues, saying that the Oregon election was conducted on State issues? They said that the victory in Oregon was a victory for sound money, not in Oregon alone, but from the Pacific to the Atlantic. So it was. It strengthened the cause of honest finance. It strengthened the cause of honest Government, of honest money, everywhere throughout the country; and what Oregon did New York can do, with all the difference of its size, its wealth, and its population behind it. Where Oregon struck a blow for the cause of honest money last Spring New York can strike a tenfold heavier blow for the cause of sound money this Fall. And if New York goes against sound money this Fall, the very people, the cowardly friends of sound money who have sneaked out of the support they gave two years ago, will be busy explaining that their votes did not mean what they did mean, and will be panic-stricken to find this election did count as a victory for honest finance.

"On State issues there is not one question that they can raise that I will not meet. There is no question upon which I will not declare myself unequivocally. There are plenty of State questions upon which they do not dare declare themselves, and they seek to dodge the great National issues. They do not dare to face them, because they know that, if they do, it means a triumph for honest money. It means a blow straight in the face given for the whole country against the cause of dishonest money.

"I thank you all, I thank especially the veterans of the late war and my fellow-volunteers of the present for having come to see me this morning."

ASKS SUPPORT FOR THE PRESIDENT.

When Port Henry was reached there was found a gathering of about 300 people. Col. Roosevelt said:

"You heard the trumpet that sounded to bring you here. I have heard it tear the tropic dawn when it summoned us to fight at Santiago. You see the flag floating there, the flag of our country. It is now thirteen minutes to twelve. At 12 o'clock that flag flies over Puerto Rico. One of our regiments of regulars has been largely recruited through this region. You know them, the Twenty-first. They with their blood bought the right that our flag should float respected over the seas. The regulars and the volunteers bought the right that each man of you, that every one of us, should hold his head higher as an American citizen to-day.

"In thirteen minutes our flag will fly over Puerto Rico to show that Puerto Rico, as well as Hawaii, is ours. We have other interests that are being debated now by the Peace Commission at Paris. Besides ourselves, the Spaniards are a party to that debate and the powers of Continental Europe look jealously on. Do you wish to keep or throw away the fruits of what we have won in the war that is just over?

"If you wish to throw them away, then vote against President McKinley; vote in favor of his opponents, and give heart by so doing to every Spaniard in Spain, to every man in Continental Europe who wishes us ill. Vote that way if you please, but be sure you know what it means. But if you choose to vote for America, if you choose to vote for the flag for which we fought this Summer, if you wish to vote for peace, then you will vote to sustain the Administration of President McKinley, and vote to sustain the Peace Commissioners who are representing our side in the conference at Paris. If this Fall it appears by the record of the votes of the people of this country that a blow has been administered to the President; that his policy is condemned; that the Peace Commission is not sustained, then you may rest certain that you have put the most powerful weapon into the hands of the Spaniards, from whom we have just taken weapons; that you have strengthened every power which wishes us ill in Continental Europe.

"I want peace, but I want peace that will preserve whatever our representatives in the Peace Commission think that the United States ought to have. It is because I wish peace that I ask you to vote, so that you shall not throw away the fruits of what we won by blood and sweat in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. I ask that you sustain the Administration of President McKinley, I ask that you sustain the Peace Commissioners who are striving in Paris to see that the rights of America are preserved, and I thirdly ask you do not ally yourselves with any man who wishes us ill in Continental Europe. I thank you for having listened to me."

At Westport Col. Roosevelt said:

"In this campaign we have both State and National issues. The State issues, after all, resolve themselves into the fundamental principles of good government—that is, common honesty and common sense. What is important is less to learn what a candidate will promise than what he will do, and as for how near my performances will tally with my promises, I ask you to take my past record as a voucher. If that satisfies you, well and good. If it does not, then nothing I could say would satisfy you. But besides State issues there are National issues involved. If you wish to interrupt the return of prosperity, then vote to give heart to the friends of free silver and vote to give heart to every Spaniard, to every man of Continental Europe who wishes ill to us, who is sorry that to-day, at this very moment, our flag has just been hoisted over Puerto Rico. If you are glad that it has been hoisted, if you wish to uphold the hands of the Peace Commission and to see that we have real peace, and not peace with a possibility of war, then you will vote to sustain the Administration of President McKinley; then you will vote so that no foreign power can misunderstand the fact that we are united, as we were when we fought the war, in insisting that the fruit of the war should come to us, as it rightfully belongs to us."

WHAT HE WOULD DO AS GOVERNOR.

The receptions at Plattsburg and Rouse's Point were very large, a great number of people being out at each place. At Moor's Junction there was a goodly gathering, and at Malone there was an immense crowd, full of enthusiasm. A band of Rough Riders was a feature of the meeting.

In the course of his speeches at Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, and Malone Col. Roosevelt said:

"Gen. Woodford has just reminded me of one fact that must be of interest to you. Just 29 years ago, on the 18th day of October, 1869, the United States first hoisted the flag of the Republic over the first territory that it had annexed that was not contiguous to it, the Territory of Alaska, which

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TAMMANY MASS MEETING

Many Thousand Democrats Gather In and About the Wigwam to Ratify.

ENTHUSIASM FOR THE TICKET

Elliot Danforth, Thomas F. Grady, ex-Ambassador Eustis, ex-Gov. Campbell, and Others Make Addresses to the Crowds.

As many persons as could pack themselves into Tammany Hall, and many thousands on the outside, met last night to ratify the nominations of the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse. To aid in arousing this vast throng to the proper pitch of enthusiasm, a number of bands played popular and patriotic airs in the streets, and a large number of speakers spoke in the hall and upon roughly built stands on the issues of the campaign.

From the outmost rim of the crowd in Third Avenue to the other rim of it in Union Square, and in the hall and around the platforms there was applause, cheering, and shouting from the time the great meeting opened until it closed. So tumultuous was this noise of approval that frequently it was impossible to catch the words of the speakers. Several times inside the Wigwam the speakers had to pause in their addresses until the outburst of shouting in the streets had subsided.

Tammany had draped its hall thick with the National colors.

name, I tell the Republican Party, don't ask us to be proud of your War Department or your investigating commission. [Cheers.] We could make political capital if we chose to discuss those questions, but the Democratic Party is a magnanimous, a merciful party. If we did take this up the Republican Party would be cursed by an avalanche of popular indignation. [Applause.]

No, my friends, be not deceived. You are engaged in a canvass which not only affects your well-being and prosperity, but it may be potential and far-reaching in bringing about an understanding between the Democracy of the East and the West. Let us feel that our mission is to drive from power these unworthy Republicans, not only in the East, but in the National Administration. [Applause.]

FLOWER AND BELMONT WRITE.

After Mr Eustis spoke, the following letters, addressed to Thomas S. Brennan, Chairman of the Ratification Committee, were read:

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 17.

My Dear Sir: Owing to illness in my family I cannot address your meeting. The Democratic Party in this State is not so much concerned about gold, silver, or greenbacks, in the coming campaign, as they are about having enough money of any kind to pay the exorbitant expenditures of the Republican State administration. The country Democrats expect a large majority for the State ticket on election day in Greater New York. Do not disappoint us.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

New York, Oct. 18.

To my great regret I am compelled to forego the opportunity of addressing the Democracy of Manhattan and the Bronx at Tammany Hall tonight. Your ratification meeting is more like an assemblage called together for the celebration of a victory already won, for the Republican defeat in this State was decreed at Saratoga September 27, when that party found itself unable to face the voters upon the record of its State administration. Mr. Van Wyck is as certain to be Governor of the State of New York as is the fact that the present Republican Governor is not a candidate for re-election. While we Democrats are demanding low taxes, home rule, and uniform charter provisions for all cities of the same class, the Republican Party is vulnerable on many issues, upon any one of which it would meet overwhelming defeat—the Force bill, the Raines law, the National Guard, the infamous and already admitted canal frauds. It is not the first time there has been an exposure of this kind in New York. What Gov. Tilden did in 1875 and 1876 by the investigation of the canal ring, and the punishment of the guilty political party, Gov. Van Wyck will do in 1899 with the help of a Democratic Legislature.

PERRY BELMONT.

THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of the Committee on Ratification, after the letters had been read, presented the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, as follows:

The Democratic citizens of the County of New York in mass meeting assembled, at Tammany Hall, heartily ratify the nominations made and the platform adopted at the Democratic State Convention recently held at Syracuse. They also approve the platform adopted at the County Convention of the Democratic Party, and indorse the nominations there made, pledging to all Democratic candidates, State, county, and local, their most loyal and efficient support.

In a particular manner they ratify the Democratic nominations for Justices of the Supreme Court and Judge of the City Court, recognizing in the candidates named for these several positions men accepted by all unprejudiced citizens as in every way qualified for and worthy of the high position for which they have been named.

George P. Andrews has served upon the bench of the Supreme Court and has occupied other high official stations. His record in every public position which he has filled has been that of an honest and capable official. His judicial career was marked by the greatest courtesy toward all citizens having business in the court over which he presided, whether summoned as jurors or attending as witnesses or litigants. In his intercourse with the members of the bar he was patient considerate, careful, and just. His decisions often by reason of their importance subjected to judicial review were uniformly upheld, and in every instance disclose not only the possession of high legal attainments but as well the utmost respect for constitutional restraints.

Judge James Fitzgerald, now presiding in the Court of General Sessions, needs no word of praise to attract to his support every patriotic and honest citizen. His public career in the Assembly and the Senate of the State, in the District Attorney's office, and on the bench is distinguished by the most faithful and efficient public service. He is a merciful as well as a just Judge. He has presided at some of the most important trials had in our highest criminal court during the last nine years. In every instance he has shown in his wise interpretation of the law a most careful regard for the rights of the accused, while protecting in the most capable manner the interests of the people. He represents the best type of American citizenship. Public-spirited, intelligent, honest, popular, and humane he has faced and creditably discharged every responsibility of a citizen, and has worthily acquitted himself in the discharge of every official duty.

David Leventritt is a member of the bar in active practice, possessing not only the confidence but as well the affectionate esteem of every professional associate who has privileged with his acquaintance or favored by his friendship. His career in his profession exemplifies the attainment of an honorable and distinguished position without other aid or opportunity than comes from integrity of character and constant application in the study and practice of law. A lawyer of most extensive practice, he has been called upon to deal with almost every phase of litigation. That he has given satisfaction to his clients is evidenced by the continued and growing patronage which he has received from his fellow-citizens. That his legal ability has been universally recognized is shown by the great number of cases in which his professional associates have engaged his services as counsel, by the numberless applications from the junior members of the bar for his advice and direction, and by the success which has attended an extended and at the same time a very busy professional career. His identification with the institutions and the constituency of this city has been marked by the highest respect, confidence, and esteem of his fellow-citizens of every element, creed, and condition.

Theodore F. Hascall, nominated for the office of Judge of the City Court, is a lawyer whose honorable record at the bar is known and acknowledged not only by the members of his profession but by our citizens generally. He is possessed in a high degree of every qualification for the official discharge of the duties of this most important office.

In the record and character of these several candidates will be found the best assurance that can be offered the people of this community that the Democratic nominees have been selected, first, with careful regard to their fitness for the positions for which they have been named, and then because of their identification with the people and the desire, manifested in their lives and records, to serve without fear or favor, without distinction as between the influential and the humble, the people honoring them with their confidence.

SPEECH OF MR. DANFORTH.

Chairman Eustis, after the resolutions had been passed, introduced Elliot Danforth, as "Your next Lieutenant Governor." The audience gave three cheers for Mr. Danforth, who spoke, substantially, as follows:

We stand to-night upon the verge of a new battle for the people's rights, and it is well that in the beginning we should calmly and fairly consider the issues that are presented to the voters of the State in this campaign.

The Republican administration of State affairs has given us corruption and misrule. We must replace misrule with good government, and corruption with a clean, honest, and economical administration of the public business. The administration of the State of New York is a matter of business. We must rule the State by sense, not sentiment; by thoughtful foresight, not by hysterical echoes of the cheers given by charging soldiers at San Juan.

I yield to no man in my admiration of the gallant soldiers and sailors who carried the American flag to victory from Manila Bay to the heights of El Caney. But what bearing has the glorious victory at Santiago upon "Lou" Payn's appointment as Insurance Superintendent for the State of New York?

We ask, "What of the Raines law, Mr. Platt? What of the canal frauds, Gov. Black? What of "Lou" Payn's appointment, Gov. Black? What of the force bill, Mr. Platt? What of higher taxes and a dishonest administration, Gov. Black?"

And to these questions the answer that we get is, "How about Santiago?" Is that a fitting answer, a convincing argument? And there is another answer. We are told that National issues are paramount; that in 1898 we are fighting the battle of 1900 in advance, and that, therefore, State issues are of no importance.

STATE ISSUES PARAMOUNT.

State issues may be of no importance to Mr. Platt and Mark Hanna and Col. Roosevelt. They may be of as little moment as the payment of personal taxes seems to have been to the distinguished soldier who showed more fear of the tax gatherer than he did of Spanish bullets.

But to the people of this State and to the Democratic Party at this time State issues are of paramount importance. It is the State that governs our daily life. It is the State Government that emanates directly from the people and comes closest to the people. It is the administration of State affairs that determines what our taxes shall be. It is the State which creates corporations and grants public franchises. It is the State which determines whether the great bulk of the people's money, collected in the form of direct taxes, shall be wisely and well and honestly expended. It is the State which builds our public highways, constructs our canals, cares for our poor, establishes our public libraries, and places limits on the aggressions of corporate monopolies. It is the next State Government, the next State Legislature, which will determine whether the canal frauds shall be fully uncovered and the canal thieves punished. It is the next State Government which will determine whether the infamous and immoral Raines law shall be repealed. It is the next State Government which will determine whether you shall have local self-government and personal liberty here in New York City. And it is this government and these issues which Mr. Platt and Mr. Roosevelt regard as of no importance!

CONTENTION OF DEMOCRATS.

Against this line of policy the Democratic Party sets its face. It declares that State issues are of vital importance this year, and it demands a return to Jeffersonian simplicity and honesty in the administration of our State affairs.

No committee of organized labor was ever denied a hearing by any Democratic Senator or Assembly Committee. The year 1887 was an eventful one for organized labor, and many laws for the amelioration of the condition of the wage workers were passed. The Legislature, recognizing the public demand that a day should be specially set apart for the workingmen, and which should be the occasion for the parade of labor societies and public addresses on industrial topics, passed a measure creating Labor Day, and making it a legal holiday.

This law received the approval of Gov. Hill. At first a portion of the public press severely criticised the propriety of such legislation, claiming that there was no necessity for such additional holiday, and insisting that it was a species of class legislation and would soon be repealed. It has been celebrated each year with increasing interest. Many States have adopted it, and it has now taken its place among the established holidays of the land. The Democrats in both houses and the labor organizations of the State in 1887 succeeded in having passed the Saturday Half-Holiday bill. The Republican opposition to it was fierce and relentless.

THE CANAL SCANDAL.

The Canal Investigating Commission appointed by Governor Black discloses a startling array of facts. It proves conclusively that a confiding people have been deceived, and that a million dollars of the people's money has been stolen; that two millions more was unnecessarily, unauthorizedly, injudiciously, or improperly spent.

The Democratic Party, under wise and competent leadership, has named as its candidate for Governor a distinguished jurist, an upright, able man—the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck. No tribute need be paid by me to him. He stands a typical American citizen; modest, upright, honest, and sincere. The nomination sought him, not he the nomination; and he is indulging in no theatrical display in order to obtain political preferment. If elected Governor he will be a wise, safe, far-sighted, fair-minded, and honest Chief Executive, and I here pledge myself anew to know no master but the people's will, and to discharge my duties as Lieutenant Governor, if I be elected, honestly, impartially, and in such manner as to merit public confidence and command the respect and esteem of the Democratic Party of the State of New York, whose behests now, as ever, I stand ready to obey.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. CAMPBELL.

The Chairman merely mentioned ex-Gov. James E. Campbell's name when he introduced him to the audience. The ex-Governor of Ohio is known in Tammany Hall, and the crowd greeted him warmly. A voice called out: "How about silver, Governor?" but the ex-Governor only smiled and plunged into his speech. He spoke in part as follows:

An outsider has his views. An outsider comes sometimes and says this in a light that to him at least is interesting. And I have been watching the campaign in New York with a great deal of interest, with some amusement, and with some surprise. When I arrived here I met the Chairman of your committee and I solicited him to aid me in making a speech. I have been used to practicing law in a country where every lawyer chips in and helps another win a case. [Laughter.]

"I said to your Chairman, 'Can't you tell me something to talk about?' and he handed me a little document. I read it, and while I know the reformers of late, I was amazed, astounded. I stood aghast at what people of the State of New York had permitted to be done by those in office in the State of New York. No wonder the Republicans didn't renominate their Governor. [Laughter.] I understand they indorsed all the frauds and scandals and corruption, but turned down the proper offender. [Applause and laughter.]

"Mr. Danforth has told you how they reformed the canals of the State, and I need not go into that subject. But I find they are going to reform something else. They are going to reform the elections in the State of New York.

"What are you going to get out of all this? What are you offered? In the ancient days, when the Roman people were oppressed and showed signs of rebellion, they were given a show of gladiatorial combats, something in the colliseum, to detract the attention of the people from the ills of the Government, and that is what they are giving you in New York today.

"They have started a Wild West show, and it isn't half so good a Wild West show as I saw in Madison Square Garden a few months ago. [Laughter.] If the Republican Party in New York has to resort to something of that kind to distract the attention of the people, they had better nominate Buffalo Bill and have a good thing. [Roars of laughter.]

"I mean no discourtesy to the Republican candidate for Governor. I acknowledge he is a good soldier. I was a boy myself once when a war broke out, and I like a good soldier. But it has been a source of wonder to me why a good soldier should be disbanded, discharged, and sent to New York to run a campaign while another good soldier, also the Colonel of a regiment, is kept in Florida. [Tremendous cheering.]

There are other soldiers besides Col. Roosevelt. I saw some soldiers, for instance, of a New York regiment start for the war. I saw another regiment come back. The regiment I saw starting for the war was the gallant Sixty-ninth, and all big, strapping fellows. I saw a regiment return, and it wasn't the Rough Riders, either. The regiment that came back was the Seventy-first. [Loud cheering.] I saw 300 march, I saw 100 who had to ride, and God and the Administration alone know where the residue are. You could put up the lowest private in the Seventy-first Regiment, with his emaciated face and broken constitution, against the heroic Roosevelt and beat him for Governor. [Laughter.]

There is something we want out in the West. We have had our little disunions and troubles in the Democratic Party, and we all want to get together out there and flash back and forth over the wires, a rousing Democratic victory that will heal the wound in the Democratic Party of this country. [Applause.]

MR. CARMODY'S REMARKS.

Thomas Carmody of Penn Yann was introduced by the Chairman as the next speaker. Se said, in part:

The conservative voters of this State have come to believe that the office of Governor of the great Empire State is a gem to be set in the diadem of the highest statesmanship, and not a bauble to be thrown at the spurs of a man or horseback. [Applause.] There is one question before the people of this State, in its larger aspects a National question, yet in its details appealing to every State in the Union and to every family in the State. A few months since there was nothing more sublime than the picture of free America as she knelt before the altar of liberty, dedicating her sons and her treasure to the cause of humanity.

There was nothing more sublime than the manner in which the people, regardless of party, answered the call to arms. Side by side men of our party and men of theirs marched, side by side they fought, and side by side they fell. And if, as those immortal troops prepared for the charge up the hill of San Juan, Theodore Roosevelt had stood before them and undertaken to make partisan capital out of it, he would have been shot as a traitor or thrown out of the army as a poltroon. Yet now, for the purpose of avoiding the dark and damning record that lies behind his party in this State, an appeal is made to your patriotism to retain the Republican Party in control.

All that was glorious in the war is the heritage of Democrats and Republicans alike. All that was inglorious is entirely the legacy of the Republican Party. [Applause.] There is not virtue enough in the Republican Party to atone for the death of a single soldier.

I Have No Stomach

Said a jolly man of 40, of almost aldermanic rotundity, "since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." What he meant was that this grand digestive tonic had so completely cured all distress and disagreeable dyspeptic symptoms that he lived, ate and slept in comfort. You may be put into this delightful condition if you will take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

WORDS OF THOMAS F. GRADY.

Thomas F. Grady was loudly called for as soon as Mr. Carmody had concluded his speech. Chairman Eustis arose and moved his hand toward Mr. Grady, and before he could say anything by way of introduction the audience began to cheer and shout. After this it was useless to attempt speech, and Mr. Grady to his admirers, who cheered him for a minute or two and called out to him in a good-natured way that he was "all right" and "the real thing," and could talk all night if he had a mind to. He spoke as follows:

Fellow Democrats: I congratulate you upon the evidence which this meeting furnishes to all the world of the intelligence and patriotism of the people of the City of New York. We understand the issues involved in this campaign. Let me offer to Mr. Carmody the assurance, to take back to his constituency in the interior, that the result of this struggle could be left to the people of Greater New York alone. [Applause.]

We have issues that obtain in no other locality. They are issues for which the colonists and the fathers of this Republic offered up their lives and shed their blood. And the patriotism of New York City can be depended upon to settle this one issue at the coming election—that a vote in New York will count for as much after the election as a vote in any other part of the State—a fundamental principle of government, the cornerstone upon which this Republic was reared, the essential quality of citizenship, is that representation shall go along with taxation.

The Constitution of the State, adopted by those pure patriots, Choate and Root, the clown and ringmaster of Low, Campbell's Wild West Show, provides that we may be taxed and taxed and taxed, and that we may be robbed and plundered without limit, but that no matter how many people there may be in his constituency, we shall never be permitted to have enough representation in the State Legislature to repeal the laws that oppress us and enact the laws that will give us absolute control of our local concerns. [Applause.]

THE REPUBLICAN TACTICS.

We cry out "You have stolen our money," and the Republican Party says, "What of that?" "You have squandered the public funds," and they say, "What of that?" "You have multiplied offices to make places for your political favorites." "What of that?" "You have taxed the people, and that means you have imposed extra hours and extra labor upon every man who toils," and they say, "What of that?" We say, "You have insulted the intelligence and the patriotism and the honesty of the City of New York through your force bill," and they say, "What of that?" We say, "You furnished opportunities for dens of vice under your odious Raines law," and they say, "What of that?" Then they exultingly turn round and say, "Did you ever hear about the Rough Riders, and the charge on the hill of San Juan?" [Applause.]

Now, Teddy is new as a National figure—I was about to say "Teddy is fresh as a National figure," but we know him very well. Why, bless you, he is an old acquaintance of ours. You think he commenced rough riding down in Cuba. Why, he was twice as rough a rider down in Mulberry Street. Some people think he never made a charge until he went up the Hill of San Juan. Why, you ought to see him, not leading rough riders, but leading children whom he had hired for the despicable work of spies. See the charge he made upon the poor man's club, while he let the Union League go on and sell the Legislature and every other day. Why, Teddy can disguise himself and go up to Glens Falls, but he could wear false whiskers and we would know him around these corners.

Now, do you suppose that a people, worthy of citizenship in the greatest State of the Union, are going to be distracted from the serious work in hand by either parade or buncome? They trot out a soldier now and then, and Teddy, after paying the man's fare from New York, turns around and says, "I am so glad to meet my old companion in arms."

THE CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

It will be my privilege, I hope, to meet you in your several Assembly districts during the campaign. I shall then have opportunity, without trespassing on your patience or trespassing on the time of those better able to entertain you, to discuss every question concerned in this canvass. I shall go over the Raines law with you; I shall go over the legislation which was meant for the betterment of labor, defeated and vetoed under Republican auspices; I shall take up every question that I believe concerns the people, and give to you my honest, candid views.

I have but one word more to say. The next Lieutenant Governor of the State, Mr. Danforth, spoke most truly when he said that upon the 8th day of November we are armed with a weapon that can work our well being—the ballot. Ah! that is the people's day. They have work to do to-day under present conditions. That is the day when the glory and the majesty of American citizenship asserts itself. We are under the heel of the trusts and the multi-millionaire for 364 days of the year. We feel all the oppression that capital can work against labor when the relations between the two are either ignored or forgotten; we suffer from our respective conditions as they do in any other part of the world for 364 days; but election day is our day—it is the people's day—dedicated to them under God by the law of the land; it is the only day when we can stand side by side, equal in political powers with the richest man alive, and our vote counts for as much as his.

But to vote upon election day we must be registered; we must have our names upon the books and the two last opportunities offered to the citizens of this city to so register come on Friday and Saturday of this week. Register then. See that your friends are registered; see that the man who works with you in the trench is registered; see that the man who works with you in the shop is registered; see that the man who lives with you in the tenement is registered. Let us all be prepared to vote, and then, recognizing, first our obligation to God, and next our obligation to country, let us patiently wait as becomes a patriotic and determined people, and on the eighth day of November may God's sun shine as brightly as it has ever shone, bringing hope to this outraged and wronged people, and lighting up the day that finds them as one man, determined upon the restoration of their rights, their privileges, their liberty, and their freedom. [Applause.]

JOHN M. QUINN'S REMARKS.

John M. Quinn was the last speaker. The crowd had already begun to leave the hall. It had started to disperse before, but Mr. Grady's voice recalled it, and now as the latter finished his speech it again made a rush for the doors. Mr. Quinn started to abandon his speech, but many persons still remained in the front and urged him to go ahead. He spoke in part as follows:

Are the voters to blind themselves to the interests of the State of New York because Tom Platt has nominated a man who wore the uniform of a Rough Rider? No matter how brave or courageous the Republican candidate may have been in physical combat, he must stand in this contest upon the record of an abject and unconditional surrender. Under the white flag of politics he proffered himself a prisoner of war to Gen. Platt. He saw the long line of those who had traveled the road to Republican recognition in New York, and, bowing before the master, pronounced his campaign motto and political epitaph by exclaiming, "Me, too, Platt."

The Democracy in this contest is invincible because it is with and of the people. The voters of this great Commonwealth will not indorse corruption and tyranny, incompetency, and spoliation. A crisis in the affairs of the State Government has been reached, and the people will meet it with intelligent determination. They will wipe out the stigma of Republican despotism, and in the future when the citizen of distant lands asks the traveler from this Commonwealth, "How fares your State?" he may point to her with pride and affection and say:

"There she stands, commanding in her American dignity, inspiring in her patriotism, clean in her government, faithful to her children, honest in the expenditure of her people's funds, independent in every limb and fibre, loving the Republic and its glorious flag—free, majestic, Democratic New York."

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UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

THE MEETINGS OUTSIDE.

Seldom in its history has the old façade of Tammany Hall looked down on such a big gathering as that in Fourteenth Street and Irving Place last night. The master hand of organization was everywhere apparent in the accommodations that were provided for the crowd that packed itself around the Democratic stronghold without a hope of being able to get inside.

The Committee on Speakers, of which Maurice B. Blumenthal is Chairman, had not put all its good speakers in the hall, but had reserved a fair share for the crowd that was content to stand in the street, heedless of chilling blasts and general discomfort, to be told why they should vote the Democratic ticket.

As early as 7 o'clock the advance guard began to arrive. Most of these packed themselves in the hall, but a great number elected to remain outside, where they could hear just as good speaking, and where they had the advantage of being able to stroll about from stand to stand and watch the fun.

The spectacle was one of an ever-moving panorama, the mass surging and swaying with every movement of an individual within its ranks. At 8 o'clock Fourteenth Street was filled from Third to Fourth Avenues, and a generous percentage of the crowd had overflowed into Irving Place.

Not a few women were in the crowd outside, and these seemed quite as content to stand and listen to the oratory as their male escorts. Meanwhile a great quantity of colored fire and rockets was being set off around Tammany Hall.

THE VARIOUS STANDS.

On each side of the main entrance to the hall an immense stand had been erected, gay with bunting and floating flags. Across the street was another stand, and near by still another, marked "German Stand," where German speakers addressed the auditors. In Irving Place, opposite the Academy of Music, was the "Italian Stand."

Here the natives of the land of sunny skies heard speeches in their mother tongue so long as the supply of Italian speakers held out. When that was exhausted they received the best thing at hand, and it is remarkable that they stood quite as long listening to a speaker with a rich brogue that was in no wise Italian, and seemingly enjoying him impassioned arraignment of the Republican Party as much as they had the remarks of their own orators.

Time and fatigue seemed to cut no figure with the crowd outside. At 9 and 10 o'clock the jam was quite as great as it had been earlier in the evening, and it was not until the crowd flowed out of Tammany Hall and the supply of speakers at the stand was exhausted that the crowd outside dispersed.

The police arrangements were well-nigh perfect, and during the night not an incident is known to have occurred to mar the peaceful aspect of the meetings. Inspector Harley was there with 10 Sergeants, 15 Roundsmen, and 250 patrolmen, made up from the reserves of the various precincts and the court squads. This force, without trouble, kept the crowd constantly in check.

SPEAKERS TALK PLAINLY.

The speakers, of whom there was an abundance, handled their subjects, as a rule, without gloves. They knew the effect of plain speaking on their auditors, and gave them what they wanted. If a speaker grew monotonous he got a hint to "cut it short" as there were many to take his place. State issues were dwelt on, and Col. Roosevelt was handled in no gentle manner on his record as a Police Commissioner and enforcer of the Raines law.

They made much of the fact that Col. Roosevelt had said upon his Rough Riders was as good as ten militiamen volunteers, and that he traveled through the State accompanied by a lot of "human documents" in the persons of his own Rough Riders.

Congressman Sulzer declared that Col. Roosevelt had been mustered out of the United States service in order to be able to stump the State in his own interest, while Col. Bryan's regiment and its commander had been sent to do police duty in Cuba, to enable President McKinley to enter Nebraska and made speeches against Bryan. The mention of Bryan's name was the signal for a great cheer from the crowd.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller presided at Stand No. 1, erected east of the entrance to Tammany Hall. Here Congressman Sulzer was the star of the occasion. He said the Republicans were afraid to discuss State issues and endeavored to fog the real issues by harping on National questions. "Here's a candidate for Governor," he said, "who tells you that if he is elected he will hold the Philippines and increase the navy and that the Peace Commission will sit in Washington instead of in Paris. Is any sensible man going to be blinded by such rot as that? Not much. He knows, as you know, that his say in such matters will be no greater than yours.

TO INVESTIGATE ALGERISM.

"But with a Democratic Congress I tell you what we will do. We'll investigate Algerism and find out where the money went that was expended in this war, and when we find the thieves who are responsible for death and starvation among our soldiers we'll send them to jail, no matter who or what they are." The ideal Roosevelt, he said, would have been a great candidate for any party, but the real Roosevelt, indorsing Black, and Payn, and Aldridge, Tillinghastism, canal frauds, and a pistol and bludgeon law, a tool in the hands of Platt, was entirely a different matter.

Bartow S. Weeks, who also spoke from this stand, said that it was not San Juan that ended the Spanish war, but a navy founded by a Democrat like William C. Whitney and manned by such Democrats as Dewey and Schley. He spoke of Col. Roosevelt's "insults" to the volunteer soldiers.

Maurice B. Blumenthal stirred up the crowd when he said that it was an insult to tell intelligent people that because the war began and ended under a Republican Administration the Republicans were entitled to reap political advantage as a reward. He said that the 200,000 men who followed the flag in the war with Spain offered their services, not as Republicans or Democrats, but as American citizens.

THE ITALIAN SPEAKERS.

Coroner Zucca presided at the Italian stand, in Irving Place, and here Signor A. Segniti, Gaetano Domato, Joseph Rinaldi, P. de Campigni, G. Petit le Brun, and others spoke.

Stand No. 4, for German speakers, was gayly decorated with American and German colors, and a band played lively airs. Charles A. Miller presided here, and there were several well-known Germans on the platform who have been interested in politics for years. Among them were Herman Sulzer, Frederick Tourelle, F. H. Ernst, Philip F. Schmitt, Henry Kroger, H. B. Von Tronk, William Sohmer, Ernest Beatus, and John H. Meyer.

Dr. August F. Frech, the first speaker, congratulated the Democrats on having healed their dissensions. "This is a very happy occurrence," he said, "because we now stand opposed to the monopolies that are trampling our Constitution under foot. Every German from the Fatherland should lift his voice and vote for the Democratic Party, the party that champions the liberties of the people. When Roosevelt was Police Commissioner he reduced many honest Germans to beggary by the strict enforcement of the Raines law to humor a party of Puritanical fanatics."

Stand No. 3, opposite the Academy of Music, was surrounded by a good-sized crowd, enthusiastic and vociferous. John Lindsay Gordon, Assistant District Attorney, made the hit of the evening in a double sense. Mr. Gordon was in the midst of a bit of stirring oratory when, in his earnestness, he threw out his right arm in impassioned gesture.

It caught Samuel Prince, a Central Labor Union man, in the eye, knocking his hat off. Mr. Prince was entirely unprepared for the blow, and barely saved himself from falling. Mr. Gordon at once apologized, and the crowd set up a shout, while Mr. Prince observed, in an injured voice, rubbing his face, that he would have a hard time in explaining at home how he came by the mark on his face.

Mr. Gordon was followed by A. E. Henschell, who said the question of the campaign was not the National issues, but a question which hinged on the Commandment "Thou shalt not steal." Mr. Henschell then proceeded to arraign the Republican Party for its maladministration of affairs.

Dr. H. Williams stirred the crowd by an attack upon Col. Roosevelt. "The Democratic Party," he said, "is no longer on the defensive. In this campaign it is on the offensive. When we hear that Roosevelt was the only man in the war called a hero, a savior of the country, it is enough to make an honest man sick. Why, men, I could go down on the east side here and collect 50,000 young men who in battle would show as much personal courage as this vaunted and overrated Roosevelt. If it had not been for the Ninth and Tenth Colored Regiments we would have had no Roosevelt to run against Mr. Van Wyck."

T. C. T. Crain, Civil Justice Roesch, George Gordon Battle, and Robert M. Campbell also made addresses from this stand.

JUSTICE DALY AND TWEED.

Democrats Give Out a Statement of Some Testimony in 1877.

The following typewritten statement was given out last night at the Democratic Club:

"Extract of testimony given by William M. Tweed before an Aldermanic investigating committee on Sept. 29, 1877, found on Pages 222 and 223, Part II., of the Documents of the Board of Aldermen, 1877.

By Alderman Rufus B. Cowing:

Q.—Mr. Tweed, do you remember anything of an association existing in the City of New York called the Citizens' Association, when you were in power?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you any personal knowledge of that association and its members?

A.—No personal recollection.

Q.—Do you know the prominent members of that association—who composed it?

A.—I know that there were only three members who appeared to do the work.

Q. Were they politically opposed to you for a portion of the time after they started out?

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Were you able to convince them, after a time, of your way of thinking?

A. Yes, Sir.

Q.—By what means did you effect that change of sentiment?

A.—I think we took care of most of them.

Q.—Can you now state the names of any of the members of the Citizens' Association who were taken care of?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Tell them.

A.—Nathaniel Sands was taken care of as Tax Commissioner at $15,000 a year; Mr. Henry was made Dock Commissioner, Joseph P. Daly was made a Judge at $15,000 a year for fourteen years.

Q. And that was done for the purpose of convincing them?

A. Yes, Sir, after they had been with us a great while.

Q. The association finally came over and joined with you, and helped manage the affairs of the city?

A. I don't think there were many members except those three, except contributing members.

Q. These offices, will you now state, were given to them for the assistance rendered to you in the association?

A. Not with the understanding that such was the case, but because they were strong men and could help us in every way. No other understanding with them, but that was the result.

THE MOHEGAN'S VICTIMS.

A cable dispatch received yesterday by Manager Franklin of the Atlantic Transport Line gave the names of the following additional passengers of the ill-fated steamship Mohegan, whose bodies have been recovered and identified: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duncan, Miss Rosa Duncan, Mrs. J. H. Firing, Mrs. Fenton, and Mrs. J. Le Lacheur.

Robert A. Baxter, one of the ill-fated passengers of the Mohegan, was forty-one years old, and was a son of the late Robert Gordy Baxter of Hetherstett, Reigate, Surrey, in his time a well-known architect, and of the late Catherine Jane Baxter, who was a daughter of Manthorpe Daniel Folkard, founder of the famous jewelry and silversmith firm of Folkard & Son of Brighton, England.

Mr. Folkard was also the first Mayor of Brighton, and the old business is still in existence after ninety years. Mr. Baxter was formerly in the general import and export business in New York and London, but had lately retired. He was largely interested in South African and Australian mining and industrial ventures and securities, and was a man of large means.

He was widely traveled, and had a reputation as a musician and a linguist.

At the time of his death Mr. Baxter was on his way to Mrs. Katherine Dix Lawrence at Plainfield, N. J., whose son, L. P. Lawrence, was one of his most intimate friends. The intimacy of the two families had extended through three generations, the grandfathers of both having been great friends in England nearly a century ago.

Mr. Baxter for the past nine years has paid a visit every Fall to the Lawrences, and on this occasion he took the Mohegan, as he desired to avail himself of the longer ocean voyage. He leaves a wife and a twelve-year-old daughter in England.

Burial of Mohegan Victims.

FALMOUTH, England, Oct. 18.—After a simple service at the parish church here today, the remains of sixteen victims of the Mohegan disaster were buried in a large pit in the churchyard.

OLINDE RODRIGUEZ HEARING.

The case of the prize steamship Olinde Rodriguez came up for hearing yesterday before United States District Judge Willis H. Browley of South Carolina, who sat in the Bar Association rooms. The principal witness was Lieut. Don Sergio Noa Lara of the Spanish Army, who had charge of the semaphore station at Morro Castle, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

It was off that port that the vessel was captured by the New Orleans, and the French Line, which owns it, seeks to prove that the vessel had not been in the port and was not bound for it, but was going to St. Thomas.

The Lieutenant was brought here on the converted yacht Mayflower, the Governor General of Puerto Rico having permitted him to come here as a witness, at the request of the United States.

The Lieutenant said that he was looking seaward when at first he saw a line of smoke. Later the vessel appeared. That, it was conceded, is about what would happen if a vessel were bound in, but the Lieutenant said he was sure that she was only passing along the coast.

He caused some amusement when he said that the Governor General of Puerto Rico had told him that he must bear in mind the friendship that existed between Spain and France and that he must go to the French Consul in New York for anything he wanted. Having only about $10 in his pocket, he has been living on the Mayflower. The case will go on to-day.

Death of a Missionary.

The Rev. Peter Zwerner, twenty-nine years old, of Grand Rapids, Mich., died last night in the Presbyterian Hospital. Mr. Zwerner was admitted to the hospital on July 12. He was on his way home from Arabia, where he had been engaged in mission work for several years, and was so ill when the steamer reached New York that it was necessary to take him to the hospital. His body will be taken to Grand Rapids to-morrow.

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ROOSEVELT AT OGDENSBURG

Continued from Page 1.

includes the Klondike. Twenty-nine years, to a day, later, the flag of the Republic of the United States went up over Puerto Rico.

"I ask you to take my past record as earnest of future performance. After all there are only certain general principles which can be laid down, for conditions shift. If I am elected Governor, there are two qualities upon which I shall insist in every public servant who comes under me or with whom I have to deal, and these qualities are courage and honesty. We often speak as if courage belonged only to soldiers, and as if honesty was all we need in civil life. You need both qualities as much in military as in civil life, and as much in civil as in military life. If I am elected Governor I shall see that each man walks the straight and narrow line of honesty, varying not a hair's breadth to one side or to the other, and if he so deviates no personal and no political influence can save him, for in my judgment party lines break at the Eighth Commandment.

"There are south of Harlem in Greater New York about 200,000 votes which will be cast for either of the Messrs. Van Wyck, or for any one else, whom Mr. Croker chooses to put up. I have got to meet those votes up here. You in the northern part of the State have got to come to the polls and meet those votes down there. You have got to do your part in electing a Governor, and electing the Legislature which is to choose a United States Senator, and in electing a Congressman.

"You have got to stand upon State issues, and you have got to stand upon National issues. You have got to remember that it is part of your duty to kill the free silver snake that you scotched two years ago. You have got to stand up for National policy, and you have got to remember that both the interests of the State and of the Nation are at stake now.

"As for me, if you believe that my past record is such that you can make up your minds that what I say on the stump I will do after election, then I want your votes. If you do not believe, I do not want them. But, if you wish to elect me Governor, you have got to vote for me, and in order to vote for me you have got to register. Friday and Saturday next are the last days of registration throughout the State. Register! Go and register whether you are going to vote for me or for my opponent. Go to the polls. Show that you are citizens. Vote! Vote for me, I hope; but, at any rate, do your duty and vote for somebody."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff made a short speech at Malone.

At several places between Malone and Ogdensburg short stops had to be made so that assembled crowds could be greeted, and it was 7 o'clock before Ogdensburg was reached.

THOUGHT HE WAS ROOSEVELT.

Ogdensburg Youth Created a Painful Scene at the Meeting.

OGDENSBURG, Oct. 18.—Just prior to the opening of the Roosevelt meeting to-night, while the great audience waited, a young man, neatly dressed and wearing a silk hat, walked down the centre aisle and, reaching the stage, turned and took off his hat, crying in a loud tone of voice:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am Col. Roosevelt. I decline the nomination for Assembly in this district."

The majority of the audience knew the young man, and immediately surmised that something was wrong. Silence fell upon the assemblage, and then somebody, grasping the situation, stepped up and gravely said:

"Colonel, some of your Rough Rider boys want to see you outside."

The young man put on his hat, and, bowing to the quiet audience, left the theatre. It was found later that he was L. W. Wells of this city. When the war broke out he was a Lieutenant in the Fortieth Separate Company, was asked to volunteer, and was one of the most enthusiastic in offering his services. Upon examination he failed to pass, and his company went to the front without him. It is said that the matter preyed upon his mind, but, if so, the first symptom of mental disturbance manifested itself publicly to-night.

BANK FAILURE IN PITTSBURG.

The German National Closes Its Doors on Account of Heavy Losses Through Its Officers.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 18.—The German National Bank's doors were closed this afternoon, but the fact did not become public until nearly midnight, when representatives of all the other banks in the city decided that they could see no way to aid the institution. The German National was organized in 1864, and owns a building worth $300,000, at the corner of Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.

The Directors issued a statement to-night to the effect that the bank had gone into voluntary liquidation, but would

CHICAGO PEACE JUBILEE

President McKinley Addresses a Vast Assemblage in the Auditorium.

DISCUSSION ON EXPANSION

Archbishop Ireland Speaks of Our Duty as a World Power, While Samuel Gompers Opposes the Annexation of Territory.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Eight thousand people packed within the walls of the Auditorium to-day witnessed the formal opening exercises of the National Peace Jubilee. All that had preceded to-day's meeting was merely preliminary, and most of it in honor of the President personally. To-day, however, the actual jubilee began. Long before the commencement of the exercises the great hall was filled from pit to dome.

The exercises opened with a short address by Chairman Charles Truax of the Jubilee Committee, at the conclusion of which he introduced the presiding officer, George R. Peck. Mr. Peck introduced Mayor Harrison, who delivered the formal address of welcome to President McKinley and other visitors who had come to Chicago to witness the ceremonies of jubilee week.

The President, who received a most enthusiastic welcome as he entered the building, made no formal reply to the address of welcome. Later, however, he made a short speech, in which he said:

"My Fellow-Citizens: I have been deeply moved by this great demonstration. I have been deeply touched by the words of patriotism that have been uttered by the distinguished men eloquently in your presence. It is gratifying to all of us to know that this has never ceased to be a war of humanity. The last ship that went out of the harbor of Havana before war was declared was an American ship which had taken to the suffering people of Cuba the supplies furnished by American charity. [Applause.] And the first ship to sail into the harbor of Santiago was another American ship bearing food supplies to the suffering Cubans. [Applause.] And I am sure it is the universal prayer of American citizens that justice and humanity and civilization shall characterize the final settlement of peace as they have distinguished the progress of the war. [Applause.]

"My countrymen, the currents of destiny flow through the hearts of the people. Who will check them, who will divert them, who will stop them? And the movements of men, planned and designed by the Master of men, will never be interrupted by the American people."

The principal addresses of the occasion were delivered by Archbishop Ireland and Judge Emory Speer of Georgia. The former said, in part:

"It would ill become me to say what details shall enter into the treaty of peace which America is concluding with her vanquished foe. I stand in the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. To him it belongs by right of official position and of personal wisdom to prescribe those details. The country has learned from the acts of his Administration that to his patriotism, his courage, his prudence she may well confide her safety, her honor, her destiny, her peace. Whatever the treaty with Spain, America will be pleased when appended to this treaty is the name of William McKinley.

"What I may speak of on this occasion is the result of the war, manifest even at this hour to America and to the world, transcending and independent of all treaties of peace, possessing for America and for the world a meaning far mightier than mere accumulation of material wealth or commercial concessions or territorial extension. To do great things, to meet fitly great responsibilities, a nation, like a person, must be conscious of its dignity and its power. The consciousness of what she is and what she may be has come to America. She knows that she is a great Nation. The elements of greatness were not imparted by the war; but they were revealed to her by the war, and their vitality and their significance were increased through the war.

"To take its proper place among the older nations of the earth, a nation must be known as she is to those nations. The world to-day as never before knows and confesses the greatness and the power of America. The world to-day admires and respects America. The young giant of the West, heretofore neglected and almost despised in his remoteness and isolation, has begun to move as becomes his stature; the world sees what he is and pictures what he may be.

"All this does not happen by chance or accident. An all-ruling Providence directs the movements of humanity. America is too great to be isolated from the world about her and beyond her. She is a world power to whom no world interest is alien, whose voice reaches afar, whose spirit travels across seas and mountain ranges to the most distant continents and islands, and with America goes far and wide what America in her grandest ideal represents—democracy and liberty, a Government of the people, by the people, for the people. This is Americanism more than American territory, or American shipping, or American soldiery. Where this grandest ideal of American life is not held supreme, America has not reached; where this ideal is supreme, America reigns. The vital significance of America's triumphs is not understood unless by those triumphs is understood the triumph of democracy and of liberty."

This afternoon five meetings were held in different parts of the city. A large meeting at Studebaker Hall was addressed by Albert K. Beveridge of Indianapolis and President Cyrus Northrup of the University of Minnesota. At the Columbia Theatre Gen. Miles, Gen. Duffield, and Booker T. Washington addressed a large audience. At the First Regiment Armory Secretary Wilson and Mayor Rose of Milwaukee were the speakers. Samuel Gompers spoke at the Second Regiment Armory, and Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith delivered an address at North Side Turner Hall.

Gen. Duffield in his address, after referring to the triumph of American arms, spoke of the criticisms upon the War Department as follows:

"But in this country, to our shame and sorrow, a class far too numerous are belittling our prowess by unfriendly and unjust criticism of details. By their noisy clamor they seek to rob the country of its prestige abroad and dampen the enthusiasm and chill the patriotism of our own people."

Samuel Gompers, speaking on the question of territorial expansion, said in part:

"We give freedom and independence to Cuba, to which she is entitled, is there any justification for our enforced conquest and annexation of Puerto Rico? Hawaii we have annexed, irrespective of the wishes of her people, who were not asked whether the Constitution under which they have recently lived meets with their approval. Nor was the question of annexation in its direct or indirect form ever given to them for decision. The flag of our country waves in Hawaii over a people subjugated by our superior force, in flagrant violation of the consent of the governed.

"In the case of the Philippines, we have the question repeated, only in a much more aggravated form. There is even now a strife going on among the nations of the earth for the partition and possession of Eastern countries. Let us take the Philippines, and we shall be in the midst of the conflict. We shall have to follow the monarchical policy of large standing armies, with immense navies. We shall not only have to bear the heavy burdens of debt and taxation, exceeding that of other nations, but we will come to that point against which the genius of our institutions revolts—compulsory military duty."

Prof. Booker T. Washington, in the course of his remarks, said:

"If there is one class of our citizens that has a right to rejoice more than another over the outcome of our recent war it is the American negro. You knew he could clear your forests, mine your coal, build your railroads, and raise your rice, sugar-cane, and cotton, but you doubted whether or not he could be depended upon to fight for liberty—to defend the honor and safety of this Republic. At Santiago and El Caney you trusted the negro with the highest interests of this country. Did he disappoint you in enduring the heat and fever? Did he disappoint you in the use of the bullet or the sword? As we measured up to the highest test of manhood at every point where we were trusted in connection with the Spanish-American war, in the same degree we can be depended upon to defend and preserve the highest interests of this country, whether in war or peace.

"During the last six months you have been testing us as if by fire, and you have it from the lips of Shafter, Roosevelt, and Wheeler; from the lips of Northern soldier and Southern soldier, that we did not fail you. Now we are going to turn the tables. We are going to put you on trial. We are going to prepare ourselves in property, thrift, economy, education, and character for the highest duties of citizenship. When we have so prepared ourselves as a race, we are going to ask that in every part of this country you accord us the same business and civil opportunities that you now extend to all classes and conditions who here find shelter and a home from foreign lands. We are going to ask that as you forgot the color line when that intrepid black regiment saved the Rough Riders, you forget it in you industrial and civil conduct. We are going to ask that as you did not judge of the effectiveness of the bullet by the color of the man behind the gun, you cease to judge the value of the citizenship by the curl of the hair or the tint of the skin."

At the conclusion of the exercises at the Auditorium the President was entertained at luncheon at the Auditorium Hotel by the Peace Jubilee Committee. At the table with the President were Thomas B. Bryan, Richard J. Oglesby, Judge John Barton Payne, Capt. Lafayette McWilliams, and several ladies of the Presidential party. The affair was entirely informal, no speeches being made or toasts proposed.

This evening the President attended the jubilee ball at the Auditorium.

$250,000 IN ELECTION BETS.

A Stock Exchange Estimate—Bettors Barred from the Floor.

At the opening of the Stock Exchange yesterday Chairman McClure read a resolution emanating from the Governing Committee which declared that betting on the floor of the Exchange was detrimental to its best interests. Betting hereafter will be done in the corridors and anteroom.

There was some wagering yesterday about the Exchange. An offer of $300 to $1,000 that Roosevelt would carry the State by 50,000 plurality was not taken. E. B. Talcott was booking wagers against Van Wyck, and placed about $5,000 of the money of clients. It was yesterday estimated that about $250,000 had been wagered to date in Wall Street on the election for Governor.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB ACTIVE.

It Appoints a Campaign Committee of One Hundred and Fifty.

There was a meeting of the Union League Club last night, at which Elihu Root presided. Upon motion of Col. John W. Vrooman it was unanimously decided "to conduct an aggressive campaign," and to that end a committee of 150 members was named.

Among the members of this campaign committee are Whitelaw Reid, Brayton Ives, William Brookfield, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Collis P. Huntington, William H. Webb, J. P. Morgan, Levi P. Morton, Gen. Wager Swayne, D. O. Mills, H. H. Rodgers, W. B. Sloane, and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy. The committee will hold its first meeting tomorrow night.

THE JUDICIAL CANDIDATES.

The Petitions Circulated by the Citizens' Union Are Filed.

The petitions circulated by the Citizens' Union for the nomination of Joseph F. Daly, William N. Cohen, and Hamilton Odell for Justices of the Supreme Court were filed yesterday at the Bureau of Elections. There were 3,962 signatures to the petition, nearly twice the number required by law.

Hamilton Odell's formal declination of the nomination will be filed at once, and the vacancy thus created will not be filled, the Union purposing to devote its activities in this campaign to the re-election of Justices Daly and Cohen. Mr. Odell was never a candidate for the place. He was nominated without his knowledge or consent, and his name would have been taken off the ticket long ago but for the fact that the election law only permits a declination after the filing of the nominating petitions.

GOV. VOORHEES RESIGNS.

Speaker Watkins of the New Jersey State Assembly Succeeds Him.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Speaker David O. Watkins of the Lower House of the New Jersey Legislature was sworn in as Acting Governor of the State of New Jersey at 9 o'clock to-night immediately upon receipt of the resignation of Acting Gov. Voorhees as Senator from Union County, which carries with it the forfeiture of the Acting Governorship. The resignation, which was expected at 10 o'clock this morning, was brought to Trenton by Messenger Samuel Gordon of the Executive Department. The Acting Governor had intended to send his resignation by mail from Somerville, but ascertained that he could make better time by sending it by messenger. The office of the Secretary of State had been kept open to receive it.

The oath as Acting Governor was administered to Speaker Watkins in the Secretary of State's office by Senator Edward C. Stokes. In the absence of Acting Gov. Voorhees and Secretary of State Wurts the great seal of the State was delivered to Acting Gov. Watkins by Assistant Secretary of State Rickey. Mr. Watkins made a short reply. This makes the third Governor of New Jersey within the current year, Gov. Voorhees having succeeded Gov. Griggs.

THE CITIZENS' UNION TICKET.

The Secretary of State Decides that the Certificate Was Regular.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Secretary of State Palmer, at the conclusion to-day of the hearing on the protest against the legality of the certificate filed by the Citizens' Union nominating an independent State ticket, decided that the certificate was regular, and that that independent organization had the right to use the name "Citizens' Union" and the emblem "Statue of Liberty."

The hearing on the protest, which was made by Lovell H. Jerome of New York City, a member of the Citizens' Union, started at 10 o'clock and was of only an hour's duration.

Col. Jerome charged fraud in the Wayne County petition. That petition had fifty-six signers, fifty being the requisite number, and he said he had affidavits from eight men who had signed the certificate, who claimed that they had done so under false pretenses. One of these, made out by M. E. Cramer of Lyons, he read, and Mr. Cramer in his affidavit said that he signed the petition on the representation that it was a petition to the Legislature to amend the election law. C. C. Van Kirk, in arguing for the legality of the certificate, contended that in the Wayne County case the Secretary of State could not go back on the jurat of the Notary Public, who swore that these men had regularly signed the petition.

After both sides had argued Secretary of State Palmer rendered the following decision: "Having heard both sides of the question as to the right of the Citizens' Union to use the emblem of the Statue of Liberty, and the protest of Col. Jerome against the use of the name and the emblem, I hereby decide that the Citizens' Union has the right to use the name and the emblem."

Col. Jerome said he would consult a lawyer on the advisability of testing the Secretary of State's decision in court.

German-American Republicans Meet.

Several weeks ago a call was issued for a meeting of the German-American Republicans of the thirty-two wards of the Borough of Brooklyn for the purpose of forming a Roosevelt Campaign Club. When the meeting was called to order in Arion Hall, Wall Street, Williamsburg, last night, there were thirty-one persons present. Col. Roehr, Chairman; Henry Schultz, Secretary, and Nicholas Flocker made short speeches, after which an adjournment was taken to some future date not specified.

Democratic Rally in Williamsburg.

More than 1,000 persons were present in Palace Hall when the Democratic campaign was opened in Williamsburg last night. The meeting was opened by Deputy Fire Commissioner James N. Tully, who told the audience that the campaign in Williamsburg was assuming large proportions from a Democratic standpoint. Senator Grady, Senator McCarren, and George M. Beebe were the speakers.

William Volkel for Congress.

William Volkel, a lawyer, living at 709 East Ninth Street, will be the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District, in place of Gen. E. A. McAlpin. Gen. McAlpin's declination was filed at the Bureau of Elections yesterday, and Mr. Volkel's name was substituted by the Committee on Vacancies.

Congressional Nominations.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Third District, John R. Thayer, Democrat; Fourth District, I. Porter Morse, Democrat; Eighth District, George A. Perkins, Democrat.

NEW JERSEY.—Third District, Benjamin F. Howell, Republican.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE SHOWING NEW EFFECTS AND COLORINGS IN THE RÉJANE AND STRAIGHT FRONT RIBBON CORSET, TOGETHER WITH RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF THE FASSO CORSET.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

ONE INDIAN HOLDS OUT.

Solitary Hostile Pillager's Former Companions Will Assist in His Capture.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The following dispatch from Indian Commissioner Jones at Walker, Minn., was received here this morning by the Secretary of the Interior:

"Held a final council with Indians at Bear Camp to-day. All but one will surrender Wednesday. They will assist the Marshal in capturing this renegade. Believe that the trouble is all over. Have agreed to attend the court at Duluth with the prisoners. I am not likely to be home for a week."

A LITTLE STOCK STORY.

A Deal in Reading That Caused the Late Col. Bennett Quite a Lot of Worry.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The late Col. Joseph M. Bennett was seldom, if ever, a dealer in stocks on his own account, preferring the safer method of investment offered by gilt-edged real estate in the heart of the city, but he once had a warm experience in stocks which he held for a friend worth the telling. An old lady, whose home was, and is yet, in the interior part of the State, had by inheritance come in possession of 3,000 shares of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad stock, which she was much puzzled to know what to do with. The stock was quoted at a very low figure when she received it, with little prospect of mending. The lady placed the stock and some other property in the hands of Col. Bennett to await developments. For several years he did not see an opportunity to dispose of it to advantage, but in 1887 he thought that the time had come to let it go. There were some heavy dealings in Reading, and one day the stock went up to 71¾.

The following day he received information which led him to believe that the price was more likely to decline than to go higher. Although clothed with full authority in the matter, Col. Bennett did not feel disposed to sell out without some specific authority from the owner of the securities, and he telegraphed the old lady notifying her that he thought that he could get at least 67 for the 3,000 shares. He did not receive a reply until next day, but in the meantime, fearing a break, which really occurred within two days, and having an offer from a broker acting for John H. Starin, the rich New York steamship owner, of 67½, he closed with it, and received a certified check for over $200,000 in payment. After the close of exchange on that day he received a letter from his client saying that she had been advised that the stock would go to 100, and she preferred to hold on.

This placed the Colonel in an awkward position, although he was satisfied that he had done the wise thing. He finally decided to buy the stock back, if possible, the next day. In the meantime he wrote to his friend, stating the facts and giving his opinion in the matter, and asked for a telegraphic reply. The next day Reading began to tumble, and late in the afternoon went down to 60. Then Col. Bennett, without waiting for an answer to his letter, bought the stock back. In the evening he received a word from the old lady that she fully approved of what had been done, and requested that the net amount received from the sale be deposited to her credit in her bank in this city. Here was another poser for the Colonel. If the stock went down before he could sell out the repurchase might be a costly blunder. But fortune was with him.

On the following day Reading recovered, and he was able to dispose of the 3,000 shares at 61¾. He did not seesaw any further, but placed the money in the old lady's bank. He had made $5,250 on the deal, which eventually made her a large fortune by the sale at 67½. The Colonel did not even take the $5,250 as commission. He paid it over to his client, considering the transaction purely a friendly one. The stock which he sold for over $205,000 is to-day worth less than $60,000.

British Shipbuilding Boom.

From The London Telegraph.

From the returns compiled by Lloyd's Register, it appears that, excluding warships, there were 598 vessels, of 1,364,250 tons gross, under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended on Sept. 30. The particulars of the vessels in question are as follows, similar details being given for the corresponding period in 1897:

1898.	Ships.	Tonnage.	1897.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Steam	572	1,361,557	Steam	420	877,387
Sailing	26	2,693	Sailing	35	6,949
Total	598	1,364,250	Total	455	884,336

This breaks all previous records by 351,000 tons, the best hitherto having been that of 1897, at the close of which there were 1,013,000 tons under construction. The maritime supremacy of Great Britain is shown by the fact that 492 vessels, of 1,115,900 tons, are being built for English owners, and 6 vessels, of 12,840 tons, for colonial owners. Two hundred and eighty-nine, or more than one-half of the total number of steamers under construction, are of over 2,000 tons.

With regard to warships, the following are the figures:

	Ships.	Tons.
British	58	265,800
Foreign	34	110,635
Total	92	376,435

Of the British vessels, 14, of 10,140 tons, are being built in the royal dockyards, and 44, of 155,660 tons, by private firms.

Similar figures are also given in Lloyd's return of the number and tonnage of ships other than warships now being constructed in foreign countries. Some of the figures are not quite complete, but they show that in the whole of the rest of the world 212 steamers, of about 366,000 tons, and 42 sailing ships, of about 38,000 tons, are in progress.

A Treat for Newport Newsboys.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt on Thanksgiving Day will give a turkey dinner in Masonic Hall to 300 newsboys and messengers. Popular songs will be sung by the lads to the accompaniment of an orchestra engaged for the occasion. Miss Tanner, who has had charge of similar entertainments, has been given carte blanche by Mrs. Vanderbilt to make arrangements for the event, which the boys are looking forward to with great eagerness. The King's Daughters and prominent citizens, with their families, will help Miss Tanner to look after them.

Campaign of the Independents.

It was announced at the headquarters of the Independent Committee, 42 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday, that the first meeting of the State campaign in behalf of the Citizens' Union State ticket will be held at Albany on Friday. John J. Chapman and Isaac H. Klein, who are now making a tour up the State in behalf of the ticket, are expected to arrange for other meetings in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, and elsewhere.

Death of Mrs. Harriet Jane Pullman.

Mrs. Harriet Jane Pullman, wife of the Rev. Dr. Royal H. Pullman, pastor of the First Universalist Church, Baltimore, Md., and sister-in-law of the late George M. Pullman, died at her home in Baltimore yesterday. Hemorrhage of the heart was the immediate cause of death. Mrs. Pullman was born in Cincinnati in 1825.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ANOTHER RATE WAR IN PROSPECT.

Canadian Pacific Said to Have Violated Its Recent Agreement.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Another rate war may be declared in the Northwest on account of the reported failure of the Canadian Pacific to restore rates in accordance with the recent agreement.

According to a circular letter issued by General Passenger Agent Whitney of the Great Northern, the Canadian road has continued to sell orders for tickets at low rates from Pacific Coast points to Minneapolis through its agents in Alaska. Mr. Whitney intimates that his line may be compelled to take steps to protect its interests, and more trouble is looked for unless the position of the Canadian Pacific can be satisfactorily explained.

Orders and tickets at the old cut rate of $10 to Seattle have turned up several times since the restoration of rates on Sept. 15, and some of these appeared as late as Oct. 7. The Great Northern says it is a sufferer to the extent of losing its entire share of the return travel from Alaska, and that it now proposes to put itself upon an equality with its alien competitor.

The Rutland Railroad Sold.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 18.—It is learned on reliable authority that Dr. W. Seward Webb and William K. Vanderbilt, together with other persons identified with New York Central interests, have secured control of the Rutland Railroad. It is understood, however, that the operation of the road will not be antagonistic to the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Dr. Webb induced his friends to go into the scheme simply because he and some of his business associates had large interests and were living on the line of the road. The road will be run in very close relations to the reorganized Central Vermont Railroad and for the development of Vermont interests in general.

City Officials Shiver in Cold Offices.

The officials and employes of the Borough of Queens were routed out of their offices in the old Long Island City Hall a few weeks ago because the Board of Health said if they did not get out they would all die from diseases resulting from the unsanitary condition of the building. The new offices to which the employes moved are situated in the Hackett Building, at Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, and the city officials say now that if they stay there the chances are they will freeze to death. The lease of the offices does not provide for the building to be heated. Therefore, apparently, the city, besides paying $7,500 a year for the offices, must furnish the heat, or, declaring the building unfitted for occupancy without the heat, look for other quarters. All day yesterday the clerks sat shivering with their coat collars turned up. It is said that there is no provision in the building for its heating.

Harvard Fall Tennis Tournament.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18.—H. Ward, 1900, won the Harvard Fall tennis tournament this afternoon by defeating H. R. Scott three straight sets, 6—4, 7—5, 7—5. The final round in doubles between Ward and Davis and Derby and Shaw was left unfinished at the end of the second set on account of darkness. Ward and Davis took the first set very easily, 6—1, but the second went to their opponents, 8—8. The challenge round in singles for the championship of the university will be played between Ward, the winner of this year's tournament, and E. R. Marvin, '99, who has held the title for two years.

America's Cup Race Preparations.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 18.—C. Oliver Iselin visited the Herreshoff works at Bristol today and spent three hours in an inspection of the ways on which the Defender is to be hauled out for repairs, and of the model room. It is understood that several models are being made for the new boat to defend the America's Cup, and none has yet been accepted.

AVOIDABLE DEATHS.

One-Quarter of All Disease Is Totally Preventable.

From The London Times.

In connection with the Sanitary Institute a popular lecture was delivered by Dr. Alexander Hill, master of Downing College and Vice Chancellor of Cambridge University, on "Unnatural Death." He remarked that it was not the dangers of railway traveling, nor the few murders that occurred which brought down the average longevity of human life from 100 years to 50 years. They must seek for more subtle murderers than that. Every year 900,000 babies were born in England and Wales. If they took 1,000,000 children, and saw what was likely to be the end of them, they would find that 30,000 died a violent death by accident, about the same number would succumb to the mysterious diseases which they knew now to be absolutely preventable, because due to germs, (tuberculosis in its many forms;) about 120,000 would die from absolutely preventable causes such as smallpox, measles, and scarlet fever, only 45,000 would be allowed to live out their natural lives, and nearly one in twenty might expect to die because the machine was worn out. One-quarter of all the diseases which destroyed us were absolutely preventable. If the practice of hygiene were only on a level with its theory the average longevity would be raised at once from 50 to 65. The greater number of diseases over which the individual had control were due to mistakes in eating and drinking. He divided diseases into three classes, and said they would never succeed in preventing them until they had the co-operation of the public. Every citizen should have the same exact knowledge of the causes and properties of preventable diseases that the medical officer himself had. The infectious nature of consumption was hardly realized twenty years ago. About one-third of the cows in the country were tuberculous, and half the milk distributed the bacillus of tuberculosis. They could boil the milk, and he was no more afraid of boiled bacillus than he was of a well-cooked lion. The only natural form of death was the gentle falling asleep when the body was tired.

Told by a Clergyman.

A clergyman of good standing sends "Peter Lombard" of The Church Times these curious statements: Early in this century the Rev. W. Goodacre, Vicar of Sutton-in-Ashfield, married a couple whose united ages were under thirty. He afterward christened her daughter, buried her husband, married her again, and christened her granddaughter before she was thirty. Conducting a marriage at Skegby, of which place he was also vicar, the woman was a regular attendant at Sunday school, and in reply to the question, "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" &c., replied: "Yes, verily, by God's help, so I will; and I heartily thank our heavenly Father who hath brought me into this state of salvation."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:10 A. M.—164 Eldridge Street; Peter Reiderbach; damage, $3,000.

1:50 A. M.—223 West Sixty-first Street; Elizabeth Meyer; damage trifling.

5:15 A. M.—244 East Eighteenth Street; H. Bougert; damage, $800.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

VANCEBOROUGH, Me., Oct. 18.—The roundhouse of the Canada Eastern Railroad, at Gibson, N. B., was burned yesterday. Four locomotives were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $60,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

EASTPORT, Me., Oct. 18.—The Broad Cove Packing Company's sardine factory, with contents, was destroyed by fire to-day, causing a loss of from $12,000 to $15,000, the property being partially covered by insurance. One hundred and eighty employes are thrown out of work by the destruction of the plant.

READFIELD DEPOT, Me., Oct. 18.—The total loss caused by fire which broke out in the Hotel Elmwood, at Readfield village, two miles from this place, last night, is $25,000. The Elmwood was owned by Charles E. Stevens, who had no insurance on his furniture and only $2,000 on the hotel. The fire was caused by a defective chimney.

FAIR HAVEN, Vt., Oct. 18.—Knight's Block, a large three-story building, was burned this morning. The ground floor of the building was occupied by Wilson & Root, clothiers, and the Boston Shoe Store. The second story contained a billiard room, a barber's shop, two club rooms, and several offices. Knight's Opera House occupied the whole of the third floor. The opera house was one of the best in this part of the State. The total loss is estimated at $40,000 and the insurance $30,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

A Few Specials in Furniture.

Below we give a few hints regarding seasonable articles in the furniture line at economical prices. Three floors of our great Annex devoted exclusively to these goods, thereby insuring amplitude of selection.

RECEPTION CHAIRS, in oak or mahogany finish, seats upholstered in tapestry or damask, special to-morrow, 98

CORNER CHAIRS, in highly polished mahogany finish seats, upholstered in remnants of brocatelle or damask, while they last 2.99

GILT RECEPTION CHAIRS, with seats upholstered in remnants of high grade damask, special at 1.74

LADIES' WRITING DESKS in solid oak, highly polished quartered oak front, two drawers, brass trimming, French legs, special, 2.99

MATTRESSES, all hair, full size, made in our own factory, and covered with best A. C. A. tick, 5.99

DINING TABLES in antique oak finish, 44 inch square top when closed, opens full six foot, special at 2.99

IMPORTED IRON BEDS, handsomely trimmed with brass rods, extended foot rail, heavy posts, regular value $15.00; while they last, all sizes, 10.99

PARLOR SUITS, 5 pieces, with handsome carved dragon head, inlaid marqueterie backs, upholstered to order in your choice of colors in satin damask, 59.49

PREPARED NATURAL PALMS, 4 feet high, in jardinieres, for house decorations, 99

BEDDING MADE TO YOUR ORDER—If you want the best bedding and workmanship a large factory is here ready to supply you at short notice and at prices lower than elsewhere. (IN ANNEX.)

Portieres and Table Coverings.

From our great upholstery stock we quote the following attractive values:

SATIN DERBY PORTIERES, in twelve select colors, full length and width, same quality as advertised by some department stores as a special bargain at $9.50 a pair, our price, 8.48

VELOUR PIANO COVERS, figured centres, best quality, 2x3 yards, each, 14.89

VELOUR TABLE COVERS, figured centres, 2x2 1-2 yards, each, 12.74

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Picture Frames.

If you are undecided as to how you would like a picture framed let us have it; we will select a proper frame for you. The picture will show to advantage and you will be sure to get the best at the very lowest price.

Ornamented Gilt Frames, 3-4 inch.		Florentine Gilt Frames, 1 inch.	
8 x 10,	24	8 x 10,	51
10 x 12,	33	10 x 12,	62
11 x 14,	41	11 x 14,	73
Plain Gilt Frames, 3-4 inch.		Florentine Gilt Frames, 2 inch.	
8 x 10,	34	8 x 10,	96
10 x 12,	51	10 x 12,	1.12
11 x 14,	68	11 x 14,	1.26

Above prices include glass and back.

FRAMED ARTOS, reproductions of popular subjects, in 1 inch natural and 1 inch antique oak frames, with brass corners, outside measure 13x16, worth 75c.; special 24

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Wall Paper.

All kinds of imported and domestic papers, parlor, reception room, library, bedroom and halls, in all the latest and most popular styles, at prices always one-quarter to one-third lower than other retail houses.

PRESSED PAPERS, made to sell at $1.25 per roll, 32

FINE VARNISHED TILES, same goods as sold by most stores at 45c.; our price 24

PARLOR, HALL AND DINING ROOM PAPERS in Empire green and colonial reds, sold by many paper dealers at 18c.; per roll 12

CHINTZ PAPERS, stripe effects, regular value 12c. per roll, at 6

PARLOR AND HALL PAPERS, worth 14c. per roll, at 5

BEDROOM AND SITTING ROOM PAPERS in a large variety and attractive styles, worth 9c. per roll, at 3

Fancy Moldings at less than cost of manufacture.

(IN ANNEX.)

Ladies' Fall Footwear.

LADIES' SHOES, of kid, button style, patent leather tipped, with turn, and flexible soles, the quality usually retailed elsewhere at $3.00; our price 2.49

LADIES' SHOES, of kid, with patent leather tips—sizes run from 2 1-2 to 4 only—in button and lace also; cannot be purchased elsewhere under $2.00; here at 1.24

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' SHOES, spring heel, patent leather tipped, oak leather soles, in lace and button style, sizes 7 to 10, 98

SIZES 11 to 2, 98

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 13TH ST. SIDE.)

Ladies' Gloves, Real Kid.

We place on sale 300 dozen of the "Excelsior"—a ladies' embroidered, real kid glove, 2 clasps, in Tan, Red, Brown Black, White, Slate, Green and Champagne, fully guaranteed, per pair, 94

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Ladies' Knit Underwear.

We are ever on the alert for large lots of Underwear at reduced prices. Here is one of our latest successes in purchasing:

LADIES' VESTS AND PANTS, fine Jersey ribbed, in white, at the special price of 19

Also full assortment of higher grades at proportionately low prices.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Two Items in Dress Goods.

ROYAL WHIPCORD SERGE, 45 in.; a very desirable fabric in all the new fall shades and black; these goods are made of the finest quality of wool, are steam shrunk and sponged, guaranteed not to spot or shrink, 49

VIGOREUX TRAVERS, one of this season's leading fabrics, 46 in. wide; these goods have been sold this season elsewhere as a bargain at 1.25, while the lot lasts our price 69

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Fine Rugs at Lowest Prices.

There is nothing in floor coverings so desirable as a handsome rug, and now comes the opportunity to secure a genuine bargain.

VELVET RUGS, 3x6 feet, worth $2.75, at 2.07

ART SQUARES, Extra Super All Wool Ingrain.

6x9 ft.,	3.89	9x12 ft.,	7.89
9x9 ft.,	5.89	12x15 ft.,	12.74

SMYRNA RUGS, fine wool, 7 ft. 6 in x10 ft. 6 in., 15.74

WILTON RUGS, 9x12 feet, regular price $15.00, at 24.99

A superb collection of Antique Turkish Rugs seldom equaled in richness and low prices.

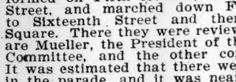
(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Columbia Graphophones.

The $12 Instruments, with case, our price, 7.49

Records of all the latest and most popular music for same, on sale at 31

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)



We want our great Annex better known. It is the ideal shopping place for men and also contains much that is of exceeding interest to men and women alike. Our vast clothing department, embracing Custom Tailoring and Ready to Wear Clothing for Men and Boys, our Men's and Boys' Shoes, Men's and Boys' Hats, Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, Harness, Fine Wines, High Grade Cigars and Smokers' Articles, all of which will be found in our Annex, grow in business every month. Why? Because we only sell the best qualities at prices very much lower than elsewhere.

BISMARCK MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Exercises in the Metropolitan Opera House Followed by a Big Torchlight Parade.

The German-Americans of this city met at the Metropolitan Opera House last night and paid a tribute to the late Prince Bismarc. It was really a memorial service, which consisted of music and speeches laudatory of the German Chancellor. The big amphitheatre was well filled, all the boxes and nearly all the orchestra seats and the galleries being occupied. In the boxes were George Ehret, Richard Weinacht, President of the Arion Society; Paul Goepel, President of the Liederkranz Society; Richard Mueller, Charles G. F. Wahle, Jr., Dr. L. Weyland, H. Schaeffer, Paul F. Hoope, and others. Mayor Van Wyck and his secretary, Albert M. Downes, were also present.

The programme for the evening consisted of orchestral music by the Metropolitan Orchestra, singing by the German singing societies and solos by Mme. Gadski and Mme. Ida Klein. Mme. Gadski sang one of Mendelssohn's arias, and Mme. Ida Klein, with the members of the singing societies sang "Die Allmacht" of Schubert-Liszt.

Prof. Marion D. Learned of the University of Pennsylvania spoke in English. He reviewed Bismarck's life from the time he found Prussia "ripe for a revolution and without a leader," until he left it one of the foremost nations of the world. He pointed out what Germans owed to Bismarck, and then said that if Bismarck were alive today he would say to Americans, "strengthen your defenses." Prof. Learned took occasion to impress upon those present the necessity of the defenses of this Nation being strengthened if the superstructure of trade, commerce, education, and freedom were to be maintained. Carl Schurz also spoke. His address was in German, and he paid a graceful tribute to the memory of the dead statesman.

After the ceremonies in the Opera House there was a torchlight parade. The members of twenty-eight German societies formed on Fifth Avenue, at Forty-second Street, and marched down Fifth Avenue to Sixteenth Street and then to Union Square. There they were reviewed by Richard Mueller, the President of the Executive Committee, and the other committeemen. It was estimated that there were 4,000 men in the parade, and it was nearly midnight when the last of them had reached the reviewing stand. When all had gathered on the north side of the square the bands played "The Watch on the Rhine" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" while every one sang.

William H. Scott's Newport Villa.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 18.—Another very large sale of real estate was made here today, the purchaser being William H. Scott of New York, who acquired ownership of four acres of land at the corner of Ruggles and Carroll Avenues. A handsome villa, the plans for which have been drawn by Architect J. D. Johnston, will be erected upon the lot in time for occupancy next Summer. It will be necessary to blast solid rock in order to make room for the cellar.

WILLIAM S. PONTIN DEAD.

He Was Known as "Father Bill" and Left a Famous Restaurant.

William S. Pontin, who for many years has kept a restaurant at 46 Franklin Street, died yesterday. He came to this country from London, where he was born, sixty-six years ago, and ever since he began to earn his living has been catering. He began in the kitchen of the Union Club when that club was at the corner of White Street and Broadway. In 1853 he purchased the "Erford Cheese," an old chophouse that used to be on Reade Street, and in 1857 moved to Benson Street. He opened the restaurant in Franklin Street eighteen years ago.

He was known as "Father Bill," and his place was patronized by politicians, Judges, lawyers, and men about town. Among those who have been served at "Father Bill's" place are Gen. Grant, Gen. McClelland, Henry Irving, and nearly every man of prominence in this city. They all said that he served the best roast beef in town, but his prices were high. Last year on his seventy-first birthday several lawyers and Judges met at his house to celebrate the day and congratulate him. He died of rheumatism and general debility. He leaves a wife and one son.

Wheelmen to Have a Jubilee Parade.

Forty representatives of seventeen wheelmen's clubs and branchesof the bicycle trade, calling themselves the Wheelmen's Jubilee Parade Organization, met last night at 941 Eighth Avenue, for the purpose of arranging for a jubilee parade, to take place on the evening of Oct. 31. The object of the parade is to commemorate the recent American victories on land and sea and also to revive interest in the trade. The line of march will be from the Washington Arch to One Hundred and

Wanamaker's

Women's Shoes

THE Shoe Store merits attention, and claims it. Will you give it a moment?

It is a particularly good Shoe Store, and sells particularly good shoes. Being a Wanamaker Shoe Store, it sells them cheaper than most, but no less good. Almost all the lines are specialties of our own, chosen for some obvious superiority in style or finish or price.

We have had occasion to talk much of bargains. Some of our shoe operations have been colossal, and the price-results were certain. But the special occasions are for special occasions. The constant and steady growth of our shoe business is based on the *every-day* goods and values.

As an example of these we would instance the twenty styles in Women's Shoes at Five Dollars. They should be examined.

Sale of Warm Little Coats For Children There are three lots, in about 20 styles, of heavy interlined children's coats in this offering, and they'll be ready at 9 o'clock this morning. Be on hand, if you'd save about half on a purchase. These are sizes 2 to 4 yrs.

At $2.75—Of novelty silk-and-wool material; also of plain cloth, in light and dark colors; several styles of collars; trimmed with velvet and ribbon.

At $3.50—Of lady's cloth; fancy mixed goods and serges; round and sailor collars; trimmed with ruffles of silk and braid.

At $4.25—Of handsome boucle cloth; collars of contrasting colors; prettily trimmed with braid.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More Toilet Sets These prices are worth reading carefully. The saving over the every-day cost to you is given quite conservatively.

We have contracted for almost the entire output of several potteries and are making large purchases in addition. That explains such economies as are given here:

At $2.25—7-piece toilet sets, with slop jar; underglaze prints; 3 colors.

At $3.50—Complete toilet sets, including covered slop jar; underglaze prints.

At $4.75—A complete toilet set, including covered slop jar; flower decoration and heavily gilded; 3 patterns; a regular $6.50 set.

At $7—Complete toilet sets, including covered slop jar; colored grounds; flower decorations and heavily gilded; regularly $13.50.

Basement.

Accumulated Elegance From Paris and Vienna a great many of them come, but numbers, too, from deft New England and New York craftsmen. They are *chains*. Chains of all sorts and kinds; solid gold, gold-plated, linked, woven, jeweled, long and snort, fan chains, lorgnette chains, neck chains and even dog collars.

As to prices, you'll find them fair enough. Note these,—

Pearl Necklaces, at 50c. to $3.50.
Pearl and gilt fan-chains, at $1.50.
Ropes of pearls, 6 ft. long, at $2.50.
Pearl and rhinestone dog-collars, $5 to $10.25.
Jet and rhinestone dog-collars, $3.50 to $9.50.
14-karat gold chains, at $7 to $13.25.
Gold-plated and 14-karat gold-filled lorgnette chains, in many patterns, at 85c. to $3.

Broadway.

A Demonstration in Photographic Printing In the Photography Store, all day to-day, a demonstration of the merits of the Bradley Platinum paper.

This is a paper well known to all high class photographers. Most of the recent masterpieces in photographic art have been printed on it. It is an absolutely permanent paper, which is merit enough; but, in addition, it is the easiest worked paper so far devised. Come in to-day and see the demonstrators handle it.

Basement.

Rich, New Oriental Decorations A profusion of colors — apparently recklessly thrown together, yet soft, harmonious, beautiful, in effect—is shown in those queer Eastern stuffs for draperies, covers, scarfs, and so on. Still to obtain the best results from their use is needed a knack—almost a science. We profess to know how. If there's a Turkish Room, a den or a cosey corner in contemplation, consult us. To advise with you won't cost anything. In the meantime come in and inspect goods. Only a very vague idea may be gained from these names of goods. You must see them:

Damascus curtains, $4.50 a pair.
Merut Prints, $3.75 a pair.
Kutch Skirts, $4.25 to $24 each.
Beeckaneer Phulkaries, $10 each.
Indix Odhneys, $7.50 to $12 each.
Some handsome woven panels, Oriental subjects, substitutes for the expensive painted canvases, at only $2.50.
Damascus furniture in good assortment.

Third floor.

WANAMAKER'S

As a Library in Itself Do not get the idea that the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE is a book of reference *only*. It is just what its name implies,—a library in itself.

For instance,—here we pick up one of its volumes at random, and run over the leaves. It chances to be Vol. 17. Note these titles as the leaves fly through the fingers:—"The Dolly Dialogues," by Anthony Hope,—two complete ones; two long extracts, each complete in itself, from "David Copperfield," and one from "Great Expectations," and a short story, "The Boy at Mugford," complete, by Charles Dickens; a long extract (26 pages) from the "Story of an African Farm;" the garden song from "Maud;" "Marco Bozzaris," a complete story by Poe; a complete scene from Hall Caine's "The Shadow of a Crime;" one of the "Reveries of a Bachelor," a final scene from Balzac, three complete stories from Alphonse Daudet, and six or eight other stories and poems by different famous authors. Each of these is complete in itself,—with a beginning and a middle and an end,—not a mere fragment. The average length of the selections is over ten pages, and short stories are given complete.

This is one book out of twenty. The work covers the entire range of literature from the oldest story in the world to Kipling's "Recessional."

The Club price is only one-half the publishers' lowest price. The entire set—twenty magnificent octavo volumes, in any style binding—is delivered complete to Club members who pay ONE DOLLAR, membership fee, and for fifteen months thereafter pay monthly: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco (which we especially recommend), or $4 for sumptuous three-quarter levant. A member may return the set within 10 days and have his money back.

Specimen pages and full information mailed free, but we advise examining the books themselves.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SPANISH GUNS AT AUCTION.

Our Evacuation Commissioners Protest Against a Proposed Sale of Ordnance in Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—Owing to the announcement in the newspapers of a sale of some articles and materials by the Spanish Ordnance Department yesterday, the United States Evacuation Commissioners sent Capt. Griscom and Capt. Brooks to attend the sale and take note of the articles auctioned. They found included in the sale several mortars and other guns.

The Commissioners promptly sent a protest to the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners, who replied that the articles referred to were useless for service and were only being sold as old metal.

The Commissioners instructed Capt. Brooks to make a thorough inventory in order to know the exact number and nature of the articles, in case a sale should be effected despite the protest.

HAVANA STREETS FILTHY.

Col. Waring to Report Upon the Unsanitary Condition of the City.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—Col. Waring of the United States Sanitary Commission will forward to Washington to-morrow an extensive report, dwelling particularly upon the filthy condition of this city, which is the real cause of all the infectious diseases.

Some days have elapsed since even the principal street has been swept, and the rubbish and filth are accumulating rapidly. The municipal officers take no steps to remedy the evil. The trouble seems to be that the work of sweeping the streets is let out by contract, and the contractor claims that the city now owes him $40,000.

HOBSON RETURNING FROM CUBA.

Will Be Present at the Peace Jubilee Ceremonies in Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Lieut. Hobson sailed yesterday from Caimanera for the United States by way of Jamaica. Mr. Hobson comes primarily to Philadelphia to obtain a number of appliances required for the wrecking operations now going on in the vicinity of Santiago. But another purpose to be served by his visit is to redeem a promise made by Secretary Long to have Hobson and the little body of men who sank the Merrimac present in Philadelphia during the peace jubilee.

He should arrive in Philadelphia by the beginning of next week, and it is said at the Navy Department that he will return to Santiago as soon as he has secured the material he wants.

Meanwhile it is understood the work of raising the Colon will proceed, as well as the operations on the other sunken Spanish ships, which work has, according to the last reports to the department, yielded profitable returns in the shape of ordnance and other valuable ship equipment secured.

Fire Stops Havana's Telephones.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—The central telephone station here was destroyed by fire last night. There is no communication by telephone in Havana to-day, and there will not be any for some days to come.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR A NURSE.

While He Slept, His Patient, Now Dead, Wandered About Camp.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Oct. 18.—Private Essig's death from typhoid fever yesterday resulted in the arrest of Private Townsley of the Reserve Ambulance Corps.

Townsley is in the guardhouse to await trial by court-martial for going to sleep on duty and allowing the patient to wander about the camp in delirium.

Two Soldiers Die in City Hospitals.

The deaths of two soldiers in city hospitals have been reported to Major Appel at the Army Building. Private Frank Redding, eighteen years old, of Company C, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, died yesterday morning in Bellevue Hospital from typhoid fever. He had been there since Sept. 3. He lived in Ashland, Ohio. Private Stephen Jackson, Company B, Eighteenth Infantry, died in St. Vincent's Hospital on Monday. He was brought from Montauk on the Shinnecock Sept. 12.

Harvard Volunteer Dies in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—S. W. Wheeler of Philadelphia, formerly of the Harvard 'Varsity football eleven, died at the Massachusetts General Hospital to-day. He went to Puerto Rico in the Philadelphia City Troop during the campaign, and contracted typhoid fever there. He had been ill since his return.

Private Nellis, 203d New York, Dead.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Private Delbert C. Nellis, Company C, Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteer Infantry, died here last night of typhoid fever. His father lives in St. Johnsville, N. Y.

Health of the Two Hundred and Third

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 18.—Inquiries at headquarters of the Two Hundred and Third New York Regiment, near Conewago, shows the sick are improving. The change in camp has done the soldiers much good.

Homesickness at Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 18.—Homesickness among the troops here is increasing. Yesterday the First Rhode Island Regiment was paid, and to-day one-third of the men were reported as missing without leave. In the First Maryland forty-six out of one hundred reported for guard duty, and seventeen in one company were missing. With the exception of the Pennsylvania regiments cases of absence without leave are increasing daily, and steps will be taken to cure the trouble by inflicting heavy fines. In the future furloughs will be granted only for the performance of special duty.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

No Agreement Yet Reached on the Question of the Debt of Cuba.

OUR COMMISSION UNYIELDING

The Money Raised by the Cuban Loans Declared to Have Been Used Solely for the Benefit of Spain.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Spain can no longer have any doubt regarding the ultimate attitude of the United States toward the so-called Cuban debt. The American Commissioners have declined to assume it or any part of it by express treaty or by contract. They also decline to accept a cession of sovereignty to the United States, for, in that case, Spain would claim that such a cession by its own force would impose the obligation for that debt.

It is confidently believed that in refusing to accept a cession of sovereignty the American Commissioners are acting also upon their announcement to the world in the intervention resolutions, disclaiming any intention to exercise sovereignty or authority over Cuba, except for pacification, and then to leave the island to the control of its people, and its people to the assumption of its obligations. This position of the Commissioners couples itself with the declaration in the resolutions that the people of Cuba are by right and ought to be free and independent; and good faith requires the performance of this declaration, it being plain that if Cuba were annexed to the United States, while she might be free, she would not be independent.

The Gaulois to-day reviews yesterday's session of the joint Peace Commissions, and, after referring to the delay caused by the difference in the languages spoken by the Commissioners, adds:

"But, according to the Spaniards, the main cause of the difficulty encountered in the negotiations comes from the lack of conciliation in the attitude of the American Commission. It is known in regard to Puerto Rico and Cuba that the articles of the protocol are absolutely positive. Spain cedes Puerto Rico to the United States and relinquishes (abandons) sovereignty over Cuba. These two points are definitely settled and are not open to discussion. Besides, the Spaniards make it a point of honor to abide scrupulously by their engagements toward their conquerors.

"The question of the Cuban debt remains. Upon which power should the onerous obligation of guaranteeing the debt rest? Here is where the two commissions differ in their views, and neither is inclined to yield. The Spaniards assert that when a power annexes territory, it is implied that it assumes all the previous obligations of such territory. This is international law, sanctioned by usage, and which has always been complied with. Thus, when France annexed Savoy she assumed all the debts contracted by the latter while still an Italian province. The Spaniards also remind their opponents that Cuba is virtually the key of the Gulf of Mexico, a strategic position of the first order to the United States and an immense advantage, which calls for some sacrifice upon the part of the Americans.

"To this the latter replied at first that they could not listen to any discussion of the matter of the debt, being under formal instructions from their Government. But, on the Spanish Commission insisting, and in the presence of its very firm attitude, the Americans have taken a more conciliatory attitude—not that they entertain the intention of yielding to Spain's injunctions, but they consent to argue against the Spanish position. These arguments may be briefly summed up as follows:

"The Americans insist upon the fact that the money raised by the Cuban loans was not applied to the requirements or interests of the island, but was chiefly borrowed to the end of improving the financial condition of Spain and to procure funds which she could no longer raise in the Peninsula, and that the debt, therefore, is personal to Spain. The Americans also say that America has no intention of annexing Cuba, and therefore would not assume such obligations. Finally, it is held that, owing to the fabulous cost of the late war, the American people would not assume such obligations.

"These are, approximately, the grounds on which the present discussions are conducted. Certain newspapers have considered the possibility of referring the difference to the arbitration of a Continental power. Neither commission has yet suggested such a solution; but, on the other hand, we have good ground to believe that, even were the suggestion acceptable to Spain, it would have no chance of being agreed to by the Americans."

There is enough fact in the statement of the Gaulois to give it significance, especially as it came from Spanish sources here. Taken in connection with the special pleading in the editorials of the Paris papers this evening, it affords a fair view of the interest existing here on behalf of Spain.

La Liberte, referring to the Cuban debt as "now dividing the two countries," says: "The Spanish regard the refusal of the La Liberté, referring to the Cuban debt as an exaggerated pretention." In one sentence La Liberte declares that "Spanish finances were ruined in trying to suppress the Cuban insurrection," and in the next it says that "the debt was contracted for the benefit of Cuba." Then it points to Spain as pleading for arbitration where the commissions cannot agree and says:

"The Washington Cabinet will not listen to anything. We have already pointed out the abnormal conditions attending the appointment of the American delegates and their imperious instructions. Mr. Day and his colleagues are not properly negotiators, but only mandataries, whose work is to carry out precise orders. They have no right to discuss or to make concessions, but simply may announce to the Spanish Government the exactions of the United States.

"The American Commissioners have formal orders not to lend themselves to any modifications of the conditions of peace and to repel all arbitration, giving notice finally, if the Spanish do not agree to their terms, of a naval demonstration in Spanish waters. President McKinley is dictated to by public opinion, which will some day repent its loss of head.

"Madrid now knows that the effort to induce the United States to assume any part of the Cuban debt or to renounce the Philippines, wholly or in part, was doomed in advance to failure. Spain has nothing to do but to give way nobly to the hard laws of war, as a fresh humiliation would be certain to follow Señor Sagasta's non-success against the grasping disposition of the United States."

The Temps says, editorially: "It is still thought that a tribunal of arbitration will alone settle the disputes."

The Journal des Débats thinks the United States should compel the Cuban Government to assume the debt, and believes that the Spanish would submit to arbitration, which, it understands, the United States declines to accept.

The "Spread Eagle" at Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 18.—Lieut. Col. Moore, who is in command of the West Virginia regiment in Col. Casteel's absence, admits having given orders to "spread-eagle" Privates Mace, Mose, and Plank. He says they are old offenders, and if they do not obey their superiors he will repeat the punishment. Mose was "bucked and gagged" recently for cursing an officer. Col. Moore says it is necessary to resort to corporal punishment among the rough element in the regiment to maintain discipline.

The Filipinos and the Friars.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Gen. Otis is giving attention to the complaints that have reached him to the effect that the Philippine insurgents are ill-treating and killing such of the friars as fall into their hands. There is difficulty in dealing with such cases, owing to the fact that the United States military and naval forces are not always in possession of the places where the outrages are committed, but they are under instructions to use their good offices with the insurgents to prevent the commission of these outrages.

Two More Colonels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson and Lieut. Col. Henry B. Freeman will become Colonels by the advancement of Cols. Kent and Henry to be Brigadier Generals.

Capt. James G. Blaine Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Capt. James G. Blaine arrived in Washington to-day from Manila. He has been ordered to report at home to be discharged, his services being no longer required.

American Hosiery Co.

Salesrooms, 108 and 110 Franklin St., N. Y.
Factories, New Britain, Conn.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery
Men's Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Natural Wool, Balbriggan, and Cotton, in all weights, Ladies' Equestrian Tights, Men's Sweaters, Combination Suits.
NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

SURPLUS NOT TAXABLE.

The Newburg Savings Bank Wins Its Case Against the Assessor of That Town.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The case of the Newburg Savings Bank against the Assessor of Newburg was decided to-day in favor of the bank by the Court of Appeals.

Last year the Assessors placed on the city assessment roll the bank's surplus. The bank instituted certiorari proceedings, and Judge Hirschberg held that such surplus was improperly included by the Assessors in the roll of property liable to taxation. This opinion was affirmed by the Appellate Court on appeal by the city and now the Court of Appeals affirms the action of the lower court.

By this decision it is established that the surplus of a savings bank is exempt from taxation.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

Deputies Discuss the Standard Bible—Consideration of the Amended Constitution Resumed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—At the business session of the deputies to-day the standard Bible came up for discussion, and steps were taken to guard this standard by constitutional provision. The Fev. Dr. Fulton of Philadelphia had submitted a series of queries as to the existence of a standard Bible, to which a committee reported that the Church had a standard, namely, that published in 1812 and adopted in general convention in 1823; that no alterations had been made since then, and that the exclusive use of the standard Bible was obligatory. In view of the report a resolution was adopted directing the preparation of a suitable constitutional provision establishing the standard Bible and fixing the manner of its alteration.

The House also adopted a resolution postponing further action on the proposition to amend the title of the constitution, which makes reference to the "Protestant Episcopal" Church.

Concurrence was given to the action of the Bishops extending the offenses for which Bishops may be tried to include "conduct unbecoming a Bishop."

Another phase of the marriage and divorce question was presented in a resolution by the Rev. Dr. Fulton, which was put on the calendar, praying for a committee of thirteen deputies to report six months prior to the next triennial council on the subject of marriage and divorce.

Among the resolutions presented and referred were those of the Rev. Dr. Nelson of Virginia for the erection in Washington, D. C., of a suitable building for holding future conventions of the Church.

Consideration of the amended constitution was then resumed. Article I., which had been passed over, being taken up. Among the changes proposed was that of the Rev. Dr. Mallory of Milwaukee, to make the presiding Bishop of the Church an Archbishop. The proposition was tabled. Article I. was then agreed to as reported. It provides in detail for the triennial general convention and its method of doing business.

Article V. was amended by a provision that a diocese shall not be divided while there is a vacancy in the Bishopric. A new section was added providing that no new diocese shall be created by less than six self-supporting parishes and six Presbyters, and the article was finally adopted.

Article IX. led to considerable debate. It provides the means of trying Bishops and Presbyters for various offenses. One of the new provisions gave the Bishops the right to have a case reviewed by a court composed of Bishops only. Objection was made to this on the ground that it gave the Bishops a privileged court and invited conflict with the supreme ecclesiastical court which is likely to be established. On the other hand, it was argued that the Bishops were entitled to be tried by their peers. After lengthy debate the provision for trying Bishops by "Bishops only" was upheld by 164 votes to 128. Article IX. was finally recommitted to the committee for revision.

The House of Bishops amended the canon on examinations for Deacon's orders so as to require examination on the Prayer Book.

Changes were made also in the provision for transferring a clergyman from one diocese to another.

A canon providing that when a new rector is to be elected the Bishop shall be notified, and no election shall take place until thirty days thereafter was passed.

Most of the afternoon was devoted to the question of consecrating a Bishop for Brazil. The question was finally referred to a committee consisting of the Bishops of Kentucky, Chicago, West Virginia, Maryland, and the Coadjutor Bishop of Rhode Island.

WALKED OFF TRAIN IN SLEEP.

Army Nurse Was Uninjured, but Lost His Hat.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 18.—Christopher Finger, an army nurse, fell from a train running forty miles an hour Sunday night, near Princeton Junction, and escaped uninjured. Finger and sixteen other male nurses were on their way to Washington from Camp Wikoff. He was missed near Princeton Junction, and at Trenton the conductor telegraphed back to have his body found.

The next morning Finger walked into the Princeton Junction station. He said that he had walked from the front platform of the train in his sleep, and didn't know what had happened until he found himself lying on the tracks, uninjured, but with his hat missing. He spent the night in a farmhouse. Finger proceeded on his journey to join his companions.

State Banking Statistics.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—The aggregate resources of the 208 banks of discount in New York State are $321,508,086. This is shown by the summary of the reports of these banks made on Sept. 29. Superintendent of Banks Kilburn finds that since the last previous statements received from the banks on July 23 last, there has been an increase in the aggregate of their loans and discounts of $4,941,279, and in the amount due depositors of $29,544,750. The total resources of the banks increased $27,849,880. The amount of specie held in the banks decreased $4,258,925, and there was a decrease in legal tenders and bank notes of $816,925. The cash items aggregated $35,340,170, and surplus $19,087,498. There was due depositors $221,970,892; due trust companies and banks, $25,078,055, and due savings banks, $15,170,802. The loans and discounts were $175,937,742.

The Windward Probably Ice Bound.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 18.—Capt. William Bartlett, brother of Capt. John Bartlett, the commander of Lieut. Peary's steamer Windward, now supposed to be in far Northern waters, after landing Lieut. Peary's expedition, has arrived from a Summer's fishing at Turnavick, Labrador, where Capt. John Bartlett intended calling for him on the Windward's homeward trip from Greenland. He declares that he never knew the ice to form more rapidly and heavily than while on his way here, and he has almost abandoned hope that the Windward will escape from the arctic regions this Autumn.

Rev. Gustav Dreichsler a Suicide.

NEWBURG, Oct. 18.—The Rev. Gustav Dreichsler, pastor of the German Lutheran Church here, who died suddenly Saturday, poisoned himself with carbolic acid. The Coroner heard rumors of suicide and investigated. The family announced to-day that Mr. Dreichsler had been insane six months and was about to go to an institution for treatment.

Free Methodists Elect a Delegate.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The Free Methodist Conference to-day elected B. R. Roberts of Chesebrough Seminary, New York, to represent the Conference at the Assembly at London in 1901.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

President's Commission Hears the Testimony of Officers at Camp Cuba Libre.

MODEL CONDITIONS CLAIMED

Care of the Sick Extolled by Chief Surgeon Maus as Without Parallel —Fernandina Land Not Alger's Son's.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 18.—The war investigating commission held three sessions to-day, dealing during the two day sessions with the general staff officers of the Seventh Army Corps and at night hearing the testimony of officers and men of the Second South Carolina Regiment. The general officers examined included the Chief Surgeon and Chief Commissary, the Chief Quartermaster, and the Inspector General of the corps. All gave detailed information as to their respective departments of the service.

The sub-committee, consisting of Gen. Wilson and Capt. Howell, appointed to investigate the selection of Fernandina as a camp, returned to-night and reported their approval of the selection. They made special inquiry into the report that the camp had been located there for the purpose of enhancing the value of land owned by a son of Secretary Alger, going through the county records as part of their work. They failed to find his name in any of these documents, and their investigation convinced them that he had never owned any real estate in that vicinity and that he had not been in any way interested in any.

Col. Louis M. Maus, Chief Surgeon of the Seventh Army Corps, was the first witness sworn by the commission to-day. He declared that there had not been any suffering among the sick at Camp Cuba Libre, although they did not at first have the luxuries which were supplied afterward. Three hundred trained nurses were now doing efficient work in the camp, he said. He had never seen such utter disregard of expense in caring for sick soldiers, and he did not think the world had ever seen a parallel of the care now exercised over them in Jacksonville.

The doctor said that he had never in his life seen such attention given to sanitation in a camp, but that despite this care typhoid did break out and had become the principal sickness here. Dr. Maus said he had found it difficult to prevail upon surgeons in the volunteer service to learn the administrative duties of their positions. As a matter of fact, these duties were extremely onerous, and for this reason the volunteer physicians were not so efficient as they should have been. Often, also, in the early history of the war some of the volunteer regimental surgeons had been found negligent in the matter of inspection, but later on sanitation became the principal duty of everybody about the camp.

Dr. Maus said that in the history of the camp there had been 284 deaths out of 31,000 men, and that about 80 per cent. of the deaths had been from fever. He thought the fever was now decreasing. Dr. Connor quoted a report from Col. Guild, Inspector General, saying that but for the action of the Red Cross Society the sick would have been without essential supplies for two months.

"That statement," said Dr. Maus, "is utterly false. The Government would have supplied them if the Red Cross had not."

Dr. Maus also denied the truth of a statement made by the Governor of Iowa that there was only one nurse in charge of sixteen typhoid patients.

Dr. Maus said he had investigated the camp at Miami and found it to be unsuitable on account of the water, which analysis had shown to be impure. He also thought Tampa unsuited to a large army camp. He said in response to a criticism from a Jacksonville lady that Gen. Lee had given the most careful attention to the hospitals; that he had made many requisitions in the sick men, and did much to cheer them up.

Speaking of complaints from the Second New Jersey Regiment, he said their officers had not given careful attention to their administrative duties, and as a consequence they became stampeded. In the case of one company 63 at one time had been reported sick, whereas he had found upon investigation that there were only 13 sick. The officers, apparently, he said, had given more attention to criticising the administration of the camp than to looking after the wants of their men, when it was their duty to do this and not the duty of any other person.

A letter was read from Mrs. Gordon, wife of Gen. A. W. Gordon, in relation to the hospital at Miami, in which she made serious charges, among others one to the effect that a hospital nurse had become intoxicated and set fire to a fever patient's bed, burning him somewhat, and another that flies were often found crawling into the mouths of dying patients. Dr. Maus had a report from Dr. Vilas, in charge of the hospital, which admitted the truth of the statement concerning the burning of a patient's bed, but denying all others. Dr. Maus expressed the opinion that the charges were exaggerated.

Col. Oliver E. Wood, chief commissary, said that he had always been able to fully and completely meet all requisitions made upon him for supplies, and there had never been any lack of them. As a rule, also, the quality was excellent. In cases where the meat was not good the contractors had replaced it without requiring official condemnation. Yet it was necessary either to cook refrigerator meat or put it on ice in order to prevent its spoiling in this climate. Col. Wood read a letter he had written to Gen. Lee in response to a complaint made by Col. W. J. Bryan concerning the beef. In this letter he said that if beef was spoiled it was generally due to the almost criminal negligence of regiment and company officers.

Capt. Chauncey V. Baker, Chief Quartermaster said that he had been unable in the beginning to meet all requisitions for supplies when made by the regiments as they arrived. In most cases he had assumed the responsibility of making purchases, and his course had afterward been approved. The first clothing received was not of good quality, but it afterward improved. Capt. Baker said that he attributed whatever delay had been experienced to the necessity of equipping so large an army in so brief a time, and he thought that, under the circumstances, it was no greater than was to have been expected.

Explaining Gen. Lawton's selection of the first camp here, he said it was due to the fact that the railroad company could offer facilities, and to the additional fact that water could be secured conveniently. The site was low, and the men were removed when the rainy season began. Gen. Lawton had expected the troops to be ordered almost immediately to Cuba, and this circumstance controlled him entirely in the selection of the site for the first encampment. He said that the volunteer regimental Quartermasters had all worked hard to learn their business, and that their service had been satisfactory.

Capt. Baker was followed by Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., Inspector General of the corps, who testified to the devotion of the Medical Department, and, in referring to the interest of all in the care of the sick, he instanced the fact that in the recent cyclone here not a single hospital tent had been blown down. In some instances in this emergency entire brigades turned out to protect the hospitals and hold them down.

Col. Guild said that he had never found a case of deprivation due to the failure of the Government to furnish proper supplies. He was unable to recall any case in which there had been any suffering in a hospital on account of neglect, and was satisfied all that was practicable had been done for the sick.

Col. Guild had in an official report expressed the opinion that one attendant to six patients was not sufficient. He said this opinion was based upon the inflamed condition of the public mind, but he believed that, as a rule, the attendants could not give the proper attention. Asked if he was still of the opinion that there would have been a shortage of supplies for the sick but for the great activity of the Red Cross, Col. Guild said he had changed his opinion somewhat, as he had since learned that steps might have been taken to secure Government supplies, but that he was still of the opinion that there would have been delay.

STERNBERG BLAMES THE RED CROSS

Says Its Agents Must Share Responsibility for Soldiers' Sufferings.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Surgeon General Sternberg has sent to the War Investigating Commission a letter bearing upon his attitude toward the Red Cross Society and other relief associations, in which he explains the course he pursued in reference to the acceptance of the services of female nurses. After referring to a suggestion he had made that the Red Cross devote its resources to the equipment of an additional hospital ship, he says:

"Furthermore, the American National Red Cross Association has had full authority to send agents and supplies to all our camps since June 9, 1898, and if there has been suffering for want of needed supplies it must share the responsibility with the medical department of the army for such suffering."

The Surgeon General asserts that volunteer officers frequently accepted supplies offered by relief societies in order to avoid responsibility to the Government for the use of such articles, and declares that "there has been no time since the commencement of the war when the articles mentioned could not have been obtained upon a telegraphic requisition sent to the Surgeon General of the army, if for any reason a sufficient supply was not on hand at the field supply depot."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. John B. Bellinger, Quartermaster's Department, on completion of his conference with the Quartermaster General of the Army, will proceed to Mobile on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Major Matthew C. Butler, Jr., Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty with the Second Army Corps, and will proceed to Havana and report to Major Gen. Matthew C. Butler, United States Volunteers, for duty.

First Lieut. Rowland R. Robinson, Assistant Surgeon, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 21.

Capt. Herman Werner, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Clifford W. Fuller is honorably mustered out of the service as First Lieutenant, Tenth Ohio Volunteers, to take effect July 6, by reason of his promotion and muster-in as Captain in the same regiment, July 7.

Capt. Edwin R. Butler, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged as Second Lieutenant, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, to take effect July 24, by reason of his acceptance on July 25 of appointment as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Acting Assistant Surgeon T. H. Landor is relieved from further duty at the Sternberg Hospital, Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., and will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon, on the expiration to his present sick leave of absence, will proceed to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. C. Douglas will proceed from Camp Wikoff to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Second Lieut. Alfred T. Smith, Twelfth Infantry.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Major Barrington K. West, Subsistence Department.

Mayor Edward E. Robbins, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 14.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Post Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Major William H. Thrift, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

First Lieut. Malvern Hill Barnum, Tenth Cavalry, now on leave of absence, is detached from duty on the general recruiting service, and will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and establish a recruiting station in that city.

First Lieut. George W. Goode, First Cavalry, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to Major Henry R. Brinkerhoff, Third Infantry, chief mustering officer, for duty as assistant mustering officer, acting assistant Quartermaster, commissary and ordnance officer, in connection with the muster-out of volunteers of the State of Missouri.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. George Vidmer, Tenth Cavalry, is changed to leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Major William B. Banister, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is changed to leave of absence on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. William E. P. French, Third Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Major Alfred C. Markley, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is extended one month and ten days.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles C. Clark, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is extended ten days.

Capt. J. F. Reynolds Landis, Sixth Cavalry, upon expiration of his present sick leave of absence, will report to Major Gen. Samuel Sumner, United States Volunteers, chief mustering officer at Philadelphia, for duty as assistant mustering officer, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Officer, in connection with the muster out of service of Pennsylvania volunteers.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Louis A. Moloney will proceed from Cincinnati to New York City and report to Major Nathan S. Jarvis, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, for transportation on the first transport sailing for Santiago, and upon arrival there will report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Major Aaron H. Appel is relieved from further duty at Fort Porter, N. Y., and from duty in the field with the Seventh Army Corps and will proceed to Fort Grant, Arizona, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The leave of absence granted Capt. H. E. Goetz, Third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days.

Major William F. Tucker, Paymaster, is relieved from duty at Atlanta and will take station at Chicago and report to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Lakes.

First Lieut. Henry L. Kinnison, Twenty-fifth Infantry, now in the United States general hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., will join his company.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Samuel B. Arnold, First Cavalry, alde de camp, is extended ten days.

Major Frank D. Bain, Surgeon, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from duty with the Hospital Corps in Puerto Rico, and will proceed without delay to join his regiment.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Vernon J. Hopper will proceed to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles P. Breese, First United States Volunteer Engineers, is extended to Nov. 1.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Raphael A. Edmonston and W. H. Prescott are relieved from duty at Camp Wikoff and will proceed to Fort Monroe and report to the commanding officer of the Josiah Simpson United States General Hospital, at that post, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk S. F. Rose is appointed for duty on the Adams; his appointment for duty on the Mohican will be revoked when he is transferred to the Adams.

The appointment of Paymaster's Clerk A. C. Cooper to the auxiliary naval force is revoked when his accounts are settled.

The appointment of Paymaster's Clerk W. B. Atwell is revoked when the accounts of the Terror are settled.

The appointment of Paymaster's Clerk W. D. Alexander for duty on the Puritan is revoked when his accounts are settled.

The appointment of Paymaster's Clerk J. C. Palmer is revoked when the accounts of the San Francisco are settled.

The appointment of Paymaster's Clerk S. B. Caldwell as fleet clerk for duty on the San Francisco is revoked when his accounts are settled.

Lieut. Commander D. K. Haswell, retired, is detached from charge of the Fourth Lighthouse District and ordered home.

The order of Paymaster J. R. Carmody, retired, is amended; when detached from the Wabash he is ordered home and to settle accounts; he is detached from all other duty.

Chief Engineer F. W. Bartlett is ordered to the Prairie.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. D. Terry is detached from the Prairie and ordered to the Gloucester.

Chief Engineer W. N. McElroy is detached from the Gloucester and ordered to the Crescent Yard, Elizabethport, N. J., as Inspector of Machinery.

Lieut. W. H. Cox is detached from the Alexander and ordered to the Solace Oct. 10.

Chief Engineer W. L. Cathcart is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. A. Daigh is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company as Assistant Inspector of Machinery.

Lieut. W. E. Wirt is ordered to the Dolphin.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. J. Mickley is detached from the Newark and ordered to the Vulcan in connection with the machinery of the Maria Teresa.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. A. Scot is detached from the Vulcan and ordered to the Newark.

Lieut. W. E. Gunn is detached Oct. 26 as assistant to the Chief of the Auxiliary Naval Force, Ninth District, and ordered home.

Lieut. J. W. Bostick is detached Oct. 22 as assistant to the Chief of

FOR AND AGAINST COLONIES

Hilary A. Herbert and William Dodsworth Address the Quill Club.

INDUSTRIAL OUTLET NEEDED

So Mr. Dodsworth Argued—Mr. Herbert Points Out the Dangers of the Plan.

"Our Place Among the Nations" was the topic for the opening meeting of the season of the Quill Club, held last night at the Windsor Hotel. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert and William Dodsworth, editor of The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, were the speakers of the evening, and nearly 150 club members and guests listened attentively to the addresses in which the advantages of a colonizing policy were advanced or refuted. Frederick Perry Powers, the new President, assumed his seat for the first time.

In enlarging upon his topic, "What the Policy of the United States Should Be in Respect to the Philippine Islands," Mr. Dodsworth urged their retention. The United States, he argued, has reached a stage in industrial development which radically changes its relation to the outside world. Referring to the colonizing ambitions of Great Britain and France, he continued:

"For the United States, support of the 'open-door' policy is a duty backed by the most imperative considerations of national progress. The conditions of oversupply of plant and overproduction of commodities have introduced a series of derangements that will not abate their penalties. The congested condition of our industries has each successive year become more aggravated. Transient palliatives have been applied to it, with partial relief in some directions, but the situation steadily becomes more serious and affords no hope of remedy except through finding much larger avenues of export for our manufactured products. If this relief is not forthcoming, a stage of grave industrial collapse appears inevitable, and the unparalleled energies of our seventy-five millions of producers must be restrained until we appreciate the penalty of our neglect of foreign enterprise.

"It is no mere patriotic boast, but a prospect conceded by our European competitors, that the United States is fast advancing to the front rank among exporters of manufactured goods. The thing this country needs therefore is not so much ability to compete as the absolute assurance of open markets for our products and of our ability to protect them against the armed competition that so boldly menaces free commerce. The Government must contribute promptly whatever is needful to consolidate our military and naval power, and turn a deaf ear to mere wordy taunts of 'imperialism,' 'colonization,' and the like."

Presented as the Alabama Colonel who was sent to Congress, discovered Hobson, sent him to the navy, and was responsible for the building of the Iowa, Oregon, Alabama and Kearsarge, Mr. Herbert was greeted with long continued applause, and his words were frequently punctuated by similar demonstrations. He opposed a colonizing policy, briefly on the ground that the game was not worth the candle.

"The United States can defend its interests upon the 'high seas,'" he declared, "whatever those interests may be. It has no need of foreign alliances. We need not fear diplomacy. While the diplomats of Europe are educated in all the courtesies, the American diplomat is appointed for his ability and statesmanship. He is selected from those whom success has marked out for the calling."

Mr. Herbert explained at length that in his opinion climate was an insuperable objection to our success in civilizing the islands, and offered Jamaica as an illustration. Here, he said, Anglo-Saxon influence had been given the fairest sort of trail, and after centuries of it, Jamaica was not affected except for the very few of the upper class.

Another argument Mr. Herbert used was that in some political exigency the islands will come into the Union as States, and will send Senators and Representatives to dictate policies to the Government. Exigencies at which they might hold the balance of power were not improbable. The annexation of Canada was spoken of as preferable to colonizing the Philippines.

Brief remarks were made by Prof. I. F. Russell, the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter, F. A. Ferris, and Mornay Williams.

MURDER AT PORT WASHINGTON.

Committed Over a Month Ago, the Facts Have Just Come to Light.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Oct. 18.—Justice O'Leary of this place to-day issued warrants for the arrest of Solomon Wanser, William Wanser, Richard Fitzsimmons, and John Fitzsimmons, the warrants being based upon depositions made by County Detectives Dennis Sullivan and Downing alleging that the four men are guilty of manslaughter in connection with the death of Patrick Smith, which occurred at Port Washington on the night of Sept. 3. The warrants are now in the hands of Constable Christian Donely, who will go to Port Washington in the morning to make the arrests.

The attention of the authorities was called to the case by the wife of Smith. She says that on the night of Sept. 3 these four men called on her husband at their home, about a mile outside the village of Port Washington, bringing with them two bottles of whisky. She left them drinking and went to her room and fell asleep. Some hours after she was awakened by the slamming of a door, and going down stairs she found the men had gone, and, to her horror, her husband, covered with blood, dead on the floor. The room was in a state of great confusion, and examination showed that Smith had been robbed as well as murdered. The officials were notified, and a Coroner's inquest was held, which found that Smith had come to his death "at the hands of persons unknown." Coroner Skinner, however, it is alleged, neglected to furnish any information of the case to District Attorney Youngs, and he knew nothing of the matter until Mrs. O'Leary, wondering why no steps were taken to arrest the alleged murderers, went herself to the District Attorney and told her story.

The four men admit they were at the Smith house and that they were drinking, but say they know nothing of the murder.

ORIENTAL MERCHANT ARRESTED

James Flood Charged with Committing Embezzlement in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—James Flood, senior partner of the firm of Flood & Co., dealers in Oriental goods and handling principally Japanese mattings, with business houses in New York and Kobe, Japan, is charged with fraud, and is in the Alameda County Jail. Mr. Flood was a passenger on the steamer Doric, which arrived from Asiatic ports, and was placed under arrest by United States Marshal Shive as soon as the vessel was released from quarantine.

The officers have learned that Mr. Flood went to Japan a few months ago to engage in business with his twin brother, who is the most extensive dealer in carpets and mattings in the Orient, besides being identified with a banking concern. Upon his arrival in Kobe his brother turned over the business to him, and departed for the United States, going to New York. Mr. Flood found, it is alleged, that his brother had become involved in financial difficulties to the extent of between $100,000 and $200,000. He would not state the nature of the trouble, but said he had consulted with the best legal talent of Japan, and it was on the advice of his attorneys that he decided to follow his brother to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The officials of the State Department express surprise at the report of the arrest in San Francisco of James Flood. Mr. Flood appears to have got into difficulty at Kobe, Japan, the charge being embezzlement of bank funds, so far as the department here knows. He started for the United States, and while he was en route United States Consul Lyon at Kobe notified the State Department that he had directed the United States Marshal at San Francisco to arrest Mr. Flood upon his arrival at that port.

This was a very unusual proceeding, in view of the fact that the offense was alleged to have been committed in Japan and the Japanese Government had not taken any steps to prosecute. The Consul based his action on the allegation that Mr. Flood was a fugitive from the Consular court at Kobe. This does not, however, it is said, alter the legal aspect of the case, and the officials do not consider it plain that Mr. Flood can lawfully be detained by the California judicial authorities.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT ON QUAY.

Thinks the Republican Party in Pennsylvania Should Throw the Senator Off.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 18.—Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was in Braddock to-day to dedicate a Congregational Church. Being interviewed on politics he said:

"I believe it is time the Republican Party awakened and threw off Senator Quay. The charges made against him recently should be sufficient to satisfy every decent-minded man that Senator Quay has outlived his usefulness. The corruption laid against him is of such a nature that the Republican Party of this State cannot afford to ignore it or to prevent a complete investigation.

"The Republican Party is composed of honorable men, who would not stoop to acts they permit this leader to do. His brazen effrontery in the face of all charges has carried him through before. This time he should be called to account. The welfare of the party demands this."

Dr. Abbott said that the blunders of the War Department would probably make the next House of Representatives Democratic. He said he was for Roosevelt for Governor and hoped he would win.

SUBWAY DIGGERS MURDER SLEEP

Holland House Guests Tortured by Clank of Steel on Asphalt.

"Bing! Bang!"

A hard, metallic sound. It awoke from their peaceful slumbers the guests of the Holland House, and sent the drowsing bellboys skurrying to the clerk's desk.

"Bing! Bang!"

It came again and again. People woke from dreams of excursions and alarms—none could sleep. One old gentleman on the top floor arose and looked at the clock. It was hardly midnight. He listened. He went to the window and thrust his head out into the October breeze. Had he cared to look he would have seen dozens of other heads—old and young—all looking for the source of the strange, rude sound.

"Bing! Bang!"

It was a gang of forty men with dim lanterns, sledges, and big cold chisels cutting out great lumps of the aristocratic pavement of Fifth Avenue. They were preparing a subway for the electric light and telephone wires. They were working with a will, and the din was terrific.

"Stop that noise," yelled the old gentleman, but they paid no heed, and so he donned his clothes and others donned theirs, and soon the marble-walled vestibule was a scene of swelling complaint to Messrs. Kinsley & Baumann, the Holland's proprietors, and the peaceful-looking young man who runs the register at night.

Mr. Kinsley went into the street. He talked to the laborers. They would not stop. They could not stop, and how dare he try to "block the wheels of progress on Fifth Avenue," as one of them said with a grin.

They started great arguments about labor and capital, and said that if capital slept labor would work just the same. Mr. Kinsley, his guests, and the clerk protested with many well-chosen words, but all to no purpose.

There was little sleep in the hotel during the rest of the night, but Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street will have their subway.

KILLED BY EATING TOADSTOOLS.

Three Members of a Trenton Family Dead—Five Still Suffering.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Harry Goldback, his wife, and one of his children, who were poisoned last night by eating toadstools for mushrooms, died at noon today. Three doctors worked with the family all of last night, and are taking turns today in watching.

It is thought that all of those who are alive will recover. The family, as stricken, consisted of Goldback and wife and two children, Mrs. Goldback's mother, Mr. Goldback's sister, a woman servant, and a young man who is employed as a clerk in Goldback's store.

POUGHKEEPSIE'S NEW LIBRARY.

The Adriance Memorial Building Formally Presented to the City.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The handsome Adriance Memorial Library, which cost about $100,000, was formally presented to the City of Poughkeepsie this afternoon. The building was erected by I. Reynolds Adriance, John E. Adriance, Mrs. Silas Wodell, the Rev. Harris E. Adriance, William A. Adriance, and Frank Adriance as a memorial to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Adriance. It was accepted for the city by Mayor Hull, and the keys were turned over by him to President Powell of the Board of Education.

The building is of white marble, 106 feet front and 112 feet deep. The general style of the whole building is the French Renaissance. The main hall is paved and wainscoted with marble.

YOUNG'S BODY TAKEN HOME.

Soldier from Louisville, Who Died at Willets Point, Not Heir to a Million.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18.—The body of Gresham A. Young, a private in Company C, Battalion of Engineers, who died at Willet's Point on Monday and who was erroneously reported to be heir to nearly a million dollars, reached home to-night, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. J. Richardson.

Mrs. Richardson was formerly Mrs. William Young, but was divorced from her husband. Mr. Young, who died nine years ago, bequeathed to his son Gresham a farm valued at $25,000. It was provided in the will that the young man was to receive the property with the rentals and interest which had accrued when he was twenty-one years of age. In case he died without making a will, the property was to revert to relatives other than his mother.

As Mrs. Richardson did not arrive at the hospital until after her son was in a dying condition, it is more than likely that no will was made. Young became of age on Aug. 21 last, and had he been home would have claimed his property at once.

BURGLAR BEATEN BY BOYS.

Armed, They Waited in Line for Him, and Would Not Let Him Escape.

Daniel Mahoney, twenty-two years old, living at 388 Cherry Street, and formerly employed by Mrs. Margaret Mullane in her stables at 245 Clinton Street, attempted to steal several blankets from the stable last night. He was seen by a boy, who notified Mrs. Mullane. She called several boys from the street, who armed themselves with clubs and waited for Mahoney to appear.

Emerging from the stable Mahoney saw the line of boys waiting for him, and started to run. He was unable to escape, however, and was badly beaten, suffering possibly a fractured skull from the blows he received.

Policeman Schliver of the Madison Street Station arrested Mahoney, and took him to Gouverneur Hospital. He was transferred later to Bellevue.

Southern Railway Directors Elected.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 18.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company was held here to-day. The number of Directors was increased from nine to eleven, and the following were elected for the ensuing year: Alexander B. Andrews, Joseph Bryan, Charles H. Coster, Harris C. Fahnestock, William W. Finley, Robert M. Gallaway, Samuel M. Inman, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Samuel Spencer, Skipwith Wilmer, and James T. Woodward. The two additional Directors are Adrian Iselin, Jr., of A. Iselin & Co., and James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, both of New York City.

SPAIN MUST LEAVE CUBA

Notice Served that the Time for Evacuation Will Not Be Extended Beyond Dec. 1.

SPANIARDS ASK FOR DELAY

Their Assertion that It Will Be Impossible to Leave the Island on Time Provokes a Vigorous American Response.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—A conference lasting three hours was held this morning by Gen. Wade, Gen Butler, and Admiral Sampson to consider the contents of the five official notes delivered to the American Commissioners yesterday by the Spanish Evacuation Commission.

The Spaniards assert that it would be practically impossible to effect evacuation in the short period of time fixed by the Americans. They disclaim all authority to treat respecting any political subjects outside the strict limits of military evacuation. They insist that the sovereignty of Spain will continue until the final treaty of peace is signed in Paris.

In reply, Admiral Sampson personally dictated a terse note, stating emphatically that Dec. 1 would positively be the date on which Spain's rights, claims, and sovereignty in the Island of Cuba would cease to exist. The American note was delivered to Gen. Parrado of the Spanish Evacuation Commission this afternoon by Capt. Hart.

Lee Orphanage in Need.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—The Lee Orphan Asylum and Sanitarium, which depends upon contributions from the United States, is in a sad condition financially. Dr. Sotolongo, the Superintendent of the institution, has not received a cent since July 14 last, when he got $404. Dr. Klopsch of The Christian Herald has charge of the collection of contributions and of forwarding the money received. Instead of sending funds Mr. Klopsch has cabled Dr. Sotolongo an order to reduce the number of inmates to sixty. As there are now 145 children in the home, this would require turning 85 into the streets. Dr. Sotolongo's personal credit has been largely pledged in raising the necessary funds to meet running expenses, and now this first charity in Cuba that depends entirely upon contributions from the United States is menaced with failure and extinction.

LIEUT. MARSH'S GALLANTRY.

Carries His Own and Admiral Sampson's Wife Across a Wet Havana Street.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Sampson, wife of Admiral Sampson, come to town to-day on a shopping tour. She was caught in a heavy rainstorm with Lieut. Marsh and his wife. The water ran down the streets like rivers. Lieut. Marsh, in true American style, carefully lifted the ladies in his arms and carried them, one by one, across the street, to the intense astonishment of gaping crowds, who, perhaps, had never before seen a similar performance.

AMBASSADOR PORTER'S DINNER

American and Spanish Peace Commissioners at His Table.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, gave a banquet this evening at the American Embassy to the United States and Spanish Peace Commissioners. The banqueting room was elaborately hung with tapestries and armor, flowers were in profusion, and the effects through the stained glass were very beautiful.

On Gen. Porter's right, and in the order named, sat Judge William R. Day, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Whitelaw Reid, and Senator George Gray—the United States Peace Commissioners—John Bassett Moore, Secretary to the American Commission, Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France; Señor Abarzuza, Señor Garnica, and Gen. Cerero of the Spanish Peace Commission; Marquis de Novallas, Secretary of the Spanish Embassy; M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States; Henry Vignaud, Secretary to the United States Embassy in Paris; Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900; John K. Gowdy, United States Consul General in Paris; Commander R. B. Bradford, Chief of the United States Bureau of Naval Equipment; Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, Assistant Commissioner to the Paris Exposition; M. Brisson, the French Premier, and M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On Gen. Porter's left, in the following order, were Mesdames Day, Davis, Frye, Reid, Gray, and Moore; Señora Leon y Castillo, Mesdames McClellan, Waddington, Cambon, Peck, Gowdy, Bradford, Fazande, and Le Roy, and Misses Gray, Porter, and Whitton.

Señor Villaurrutia, the Spanish Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and a member of the Spanish Peace Commission, was prevented, by indisposition, from being present.

The meeting of the two commissions at the same table is a notable event here and borrows special interest from the semi-prediction of the Paris correspondent of the London Times that the Spanish Commissioners would not meet their opponents at dinner under the roof of the American Embassy.

Commissioner Peck Receives.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, gave a reception at his new offices this afternoon. The rooms are beautiful and well situated. Among those who attended the reception were the American and Spanish Peace Commissioners, Gen. Porter, the United States Ambassador; the French Director General of the Exposition, and the Exposition Commissioners of the other powers.

French Doctor Visits China's Ruler.

PEKING, Oct. 18.—The physician attached to the French Legation here visited the Emperor of China to-day for the purpose of making a medical examination of his Majesty.

Proposed Loan to the Transvaal.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to The Times from Pretoria says that a Mr. Hope, representing an American syndicate, offers to loan the Transvaal Government £2,500,000 ($12,500,000) at 5 per cent. and 2½ per cent. commission.

FIVE SOLDIERS SHOT.

Regulars Burn a Saloon in Revenge for the Killing and Wounding of Comrades.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 18.—A riot occurred at a saloon in Phoebus late to-night. Five regulars from Fort Monroe were shot, one being killed, and another mortally wounded. No civilians were hurt.

The names of the soldiers and other details are unobtainable to-night. It is alleged that the men were shot by the proprietor or employes of the saloon, which is owned by P. F. Eagan.

After the shooting, soldiers set fire to the saloon. At midnight the town was in a turmoil, the civil authorities being powerless to preserve order.

FELL TO DEATH FIGHTING.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Two roofers, Patrick Roach, forty-five years old, and married, and John Crice, thirty years of age, also married, while employed in repairing the roof of the four-story house 42 Hudson Street, became engaged in a quarrel this afternoon, and people below saw them struggling on the roof.

The men drew gradually near the edge and then, to the horror of the spectators, the two rolled over and fell to the ground, a distance of fifty feet. Both were terribly injured, and died a few hours later at the Emergency Hospital while the surgeons were working over them.

The cause of the quarrel is unknown, but it is supposed it resulted from a little dispute about the work, which had been begun earlier in the day.

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REPUBLICANS UP AND DOING

Managers Take Steps to Rouse the Party's Energies.

DISTRICT LEADERS CENSURED

Roosevelt's City Programme Announced—Odell Charges Democrats with Tactics of Forgery.

Evidences were abundant yesterday that the open talk inside the party of the danger of defeat as a result of apathy and overconfidence, had not been lost on the Republican managers.

Unusual activity prevailed at both State and County headquarters, and orders went out in all directions that are expected to result in setting the entire party machinery to work to get out the full party strength in the two remaining days of registration.

In response to direct pressure from Senator Platt and Chairman Odell, President Lemuel L. Quigg of the County Committee called the Assembly district leaders together at county headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, yesterday morning and took them to task for the lethargy that has characterized the campaign thus far. He told them that they would be held responsible if the Republicans of New York City failed to do their share of the work. He urged the necessity of every Republican's being registered, and instructed the leaders to see that every election district in the city is canvassed.

Before the day was over the result of the "shaking up" at county headquarters became apparent. Arrangements were made to begin at once a cart-tail campaign in the tenement districts.

Fifteen cards, to be accompanied by a brass band or a drum and fife corps, were secured, and several of them were in use last night. Orders were given for 100,000 Roosevelt lithographs and 150,000 buttons for use in the city. It was announced that dates had been made for Col. Roosevelt to deliver a dozen addresses in this city between now and election day. These will be as follows:

Thursday, Oct. 20—At Durland's Riding Academy and Central Opera House.

Saturday, Oct. 29—At Prohibition Park, Staten Island.

Monday, Oct. 31—At Sulzer's Harlem River Park and Lion Park.

Tuesday, Nov. 1.—At Morrisania Hall, in the Borough of the Bronx, and at a German meeting at Cooper Union.

Wednesday, Nov. 2—In Long Island City.

Friday, Nov. 4—At Chickering Hall.

At State headquarters Chairman Odell was busy all day sending out telegrams calculated to arouse the up-State leaders to the importance of registration on the last two days of this week, and in consulting with those leaders who came to report the conditions in the interior.

Chairman Odell made public a circular letter, which had been received through the mail by a Syracuse firm, purporting to come from the Republican State Committee, and calling on canal contractors for contributions to the campaign fund. The circular was as follows:

[Confidential.]

New York, Oct. 15, 1898.

Dear Sir: At a recent conference of representatives of substantially all interests directly or indirectly affected by the attack upon those engaged in the improvement of the canals, it was determined that united and vigorous action should be taken at once in support of the Republican State and legislative tickets. Concessions have been made and definite assurances have been given that guarantee protection against further annoyance.

The engineering and inspection forces will be continued substantially as at present constituted; new work, remeasurements, and reclassification of completed work will remain in the hands of Warren Hall, interested, especially bondsmen on completed contracts, of the dangers threatening them in case of the election of the Democratic nominee; their purpose is outlined in their platform; another Tilden raid on contractors is contemplated; litigation and delay will prove disastrous.

Checks now on hand will be returned, as such contributions are said to be unlawful. It has been suggested that 2 per cent. of the aggregate amount of contract "will make the ghost walk." Remit to the undersigned, who will keep a record for future reference; advise all who fail to get in now that later they may be "turned up to the sun." Please make checks payable to E. A. McAlpin, Treasurer, New York City.

Chairman Odell pronounced this letter a rank forgery and charged the Democratic managers with perpetrating it. In this connection he exhibited copies of a letter signed by Gallus Thomann, Secretary of the New York Brewers and Maltsters' Association's Joint Legislative Committee, notifying the members of the association of an assessment of "1 cent on every barrel of malt liquor sold in the States of New York and New Jersey during the past year." The bulk of that assessment, Mr. Odell declared, went as a campaign contribution into the Tammany treasury.

Chairman Odell also commented on Richard Croker's attack on Joseph H. Choate and Elihu Root for having advocated the provision of the State Constitution which fixes the legislative apportionment. That apportionment, Mr. Croker alleged, deprived New York of its just share of representation in the Legislature.

"There is no Constitutional provision against an increase of representation from New York City," said Mr. Odell, "and after the next census, should it develop that New York City is entitled to the same, there will be given to it such representation as it is entitled to under the Constitution. The only restriction, based upon population, as to representation in the Legislature is that in regard to the higher branch thereof, and in the Senate New York City is Constitutionally prohibited from having a greater number of Senators than one-third.

"This was considered wise at the time by both Democrats and Republicans, who believed that New York City should not dominate entirely the legislation of the State of New York. This frank statement, however, upon the part of Mr. Croker only goes to show that if he had the power, and he would undoubtedly arrogate to himself the power should Tammany Hall's ticket be successful the Fall, he would take steps to so change the basis of representation that the country districts would be left in the minority in the Senate also. This question is of vital importance to those people up the State who believe that Tammany Hall should not be permitted to extend its influence over the State."

The itinerary of Col. Roosevelt's second speaking tour was made public by the State Committee's Speakers' Bureau last night. The route will be by the Erie Railroad from Jersey City to Buffalo, with ten-minute stops at every station of importance, and back to New York by the New York Central. The tour will begin at 7:35 o'clock next Monday morning, and continue six days.

New Editor for The Arena.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Paul Tyner of Denver, Col., has purchased a controlling interest in The Arena, the review founded in Boston by E. O. Flower about ten years ago, and within a week the delayed October issue will appear under Mr. Tyner's editorial direction.

HUSBAND AND WIFE MURDERED.

Stanne, Ill., the Scene of a Crime Ascribed to Burglars.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Oct. 18.—Emil Chiniquy and his wife were found murdered at their home, in Stanne, fourteen miles from this city, at 7:30 o'clock this morning. Their heads had been crushed by blows from a hammer or a heavy club.

It is supposed the murderers were robbing the dwelling when they were discovered by Mr. and Mrs. Chiniquy. A twenty-year-old son slept up stairs. He heard no noise during the night. Mr. and Mrs. Chiniquy slept in a lower apartment. Mr. Chiniquy was a very muscular man, but there were no traces of a struggle. The murderers had entered by a window.

Mr. Chiniquy was a wealthy retired farmer, forty-five years old, who lived in one of the handsomest dwellings of Stanne. He was a near relative of Father Chiniquy, the famous author-priest of Montreal, who was excommunicated by the Pope a number of years ago for sentiments found in his books of sermons. Emil Chiniquy might have been expected to have a considerable sum of money in the house. His son was not informed on this point.

The Coroner has not yet held an inquest. A thorough investigation of the premises will be deferred until his arrival. Suspicion points to no one in particular, but the Kankakee authorities charge the crime to Chicago men, who are believed to have been guilty of numerous burglaries in Kankakee of late, the last being the blowing up of H. Y. Swan's safe at Waldron, when $17,000 worth of notes was taken.

Electricity on a New York Road.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day authorized the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Cross-Town Railway of New York City to change its motive power from horses to the underground system of electricity.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. Robley D. Evans, United States Navy; Commodore F. J. Higgins, United States Navy; Capt. John Schouler, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Robert J. Tobin, San Francisco.

GRAND—State Senator L. M. Emerson, Warrensburg; Lieut. J. Carlisle De Vrie, Medical Department, United States Army, Washington; Commodore Charles O'Neil, United States Navy; Col. E. J. McClernand, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Amasa J. Parker, Jr., Albany.

WINDSOR—Canon R. H. Cole, Bermuda.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. W. Hildreth, upholstery goods and furniture; 2 Walker Street.

Arnold, Miller & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. E. Arnold, carpets; Holland House.

Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; D. Bacon, furnishing goods and hosiery; Union Square Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Pratt, dry goods; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.

Barnum, S. O., & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. D. Barnum, fancy goods and cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. Bernheimer, cloaks and suits, 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; E. C. Leonard, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Ladd, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Elsenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, carpets and upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. W. Edwards, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Evans, Munzer, Pickering & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. F. Evans, silks and dress goods; A. Pickering, laces and embroideries; Gerard House.

Fitton, C. W., & Co., Hamilton, Ohio; C. E. Fitton, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. M. Wallace, notions; J. Maloney, gloves; A. Alexander, linens; H. A. Cleveland, umbrellas; 2 Walker Street.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Dick, dry goods; A. Morgan, notions; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. Fowler, notions and furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Frank, M. W., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; M. W. Frank, notions; K. Goodman, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Frear, William H., Company, Troy, N. Y.; Miss Kate Dolan, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Glenn, Hush, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss E. Howe, millinery; 53 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hochschild, domestics and linens; Hotel Gerlach.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, dress goods and notions; Miss Brown, cloaks, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Johnston & Shurts, New London, Conn.; J. P. Johnston, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; R. M. Dean, small wares; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Johnson, toilet articles; Mr. Quinn, gloves; Mr. Bennett, Oriental goods; 8 Greene Street.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. J. Cunningham, silks and blankets; 699 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, corsets and small wares; Hotel Imperial.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Ct.; W. H. Cox, notions and fancy goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; L. L. Auker, dry goods; 8 Stuart House.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. S. Shanahan, furnishing goods; B. L. Young, upholstery goods, 266 West Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. Ludwig, dress goods, 454 Broome Street; Stuart House.

Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Fisher, domestics and dress goods; Gilsey House.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; Mr. Rogers, clothing; 57 White Street.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; I. Lassell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenberg Brothers, Manitou, Col.; B. Rosenberg, clothing; 55 Great Jones Street.

Schenck, C., Lebanon, Penn.; notions; Hoffman House.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 50 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss M. A. Sheridan, underwear; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Petterson, laces and embroideries; 102 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. F. Wren, dress goods, 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; T. Black, cloaks, shawls, and waists; 57 White Street.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Solomon, clothing; 708 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Sutton, domestics and prints; Gilsey House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, dry goods; 57 White Street.

White, R. H. & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. C. Lane, underwear and ladies' hosiery; G. A. Reidpath, notions; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, laces and embroideries, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wimer, D. H., & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Witmer, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	6:15	Sun sets	5:14	Moon sets	8:13

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	10:01	Gov. Isl'd	10:10	H. Gate	11:59
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	10:33	Gov. Isl'd	10:35	H. Gate	.....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Berlin, Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown, and Southampton	9:00 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

Ardanhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Southampton, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgenland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cyrene, La Plata	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
La Navarre, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 24 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 19.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Oct. 8.
British Queen, Antwerp, Oct. 3.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Oct. 14.
Duffield, Sh

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1898.

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One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.75

TWELVE PAGES.

WILL HE DO IT?

"On State issues there is not one question that they can raise that I will not meet. There is no question upon which I will not declare myself unequivocally."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT at Whitehall.

We should like to hear you declare yourself unequivocally upon the following points:

1. Has the administration of FRANK S. BLACK been careful, economical, and statesmanlike as is asserted in the Saratoga platform on which you stand?

2. Is GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, the canal deepener and a member of the Advisory Committee that is helping to manage your campaign, a faithful, honest, and vigilant public servant and worthy to be retained by you in the office of Superintendent of Public Works?

3. Ought LOU PAYN to be allowed to serve out his term as Superintendent of the Insurance Department?

4. Is the Raines law, which takes a great sum of liquor license money from this city to be expended in the interior of the State, and promotes hypocrisy, deceit, and secret Sunday selling, a just, equitable, and wise statute for a civilized community?

5. Is the metropolitan elections law, which denies that this city has equal rights with other cities in the State, a proper and commendable enactment?

6. Does the Black Civil Service law embody the principles of the reform of which you have been such an efficient promoter?

From the campaign point of view it is quite immaterial whether the candidate answers these questions yes or no. Either way they are destructive of his party and his chances.

MAYNARD AND DALY.

It is just five years since a Democratic boss in this State thought himself strong enough to force upon the people of the State a candidate for a judicial office against whom there were strong professional and moral objections. The boss was DAVID B. HILL and the candidate was ISAAC H. MAYNARD. The results of the attempt were surprising and admonitory.

1893 was undoubtedly what is known in the nomenclature of politics as a "yellow dog year" for the Democrats. They had elected their President the year before, and the internal dissensions afterward developed at Washington between the President and the platform on one side and the "Senators from Havemeyer" on the other had not been developed. The election in New York was conceded to them in advance. The Republicans had put up a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals of whom, though a worthy citizen and a respectable practitioner, it is not too much to say that he would not have been nominated if there had been any expectation that he would be elected. All that Mr. HILL had to do in order to make sure of the election was to put up, on his side, a candidate equally colorless and commonplace. But he thought the occasion propitious for putting up a judicial candidate who had already been denounced by the Bar Association the year before, on the occasion of his appointment by Gov. FLOWER, for having as Deputy Attorney General exhibited a lack of professional scruple in rendering a political service. Notwithstanding this, Mr. HILL forced this nomination upon the party, and it was so unpopular that it carried down with it the whole State ticket, which normally would without doubt have been elected. MAYNARD disappeared under a minority of 101,000, while the average Republican majority on the rest of the State ticket was about 24,000.

This occurrence ought to be especially admonitory to Mr. CROKER, who has refused to allow the renomination of a Judge upon the express ground that the Judge had not administered some of his judicial functions according to the wishes of Mr. CROKER. Mr. CROKER will not fail to observe that the same men who were active in resisting the attack upon the purity and independence of the judiciary in 1892 and 1893, or such of them as survive, are active in resisting such an attack in 1898, when it is made by himself. Mr. CARTER, Mr. ROOT, Mr. HORNBLOWER were then as now leaders of the bar, and then as now concerned for the integrity and independence of the bench. The people of the State of New York believed what these men said about judicial nominations in 1893, and subscribed to it by a majority of more than 100,000. Does Mr. CROKER think they have become without influence upon the voters of New York City in 1898?

THE WAY TO TURN THE RASCALS OUT.

It would be a good thing for Col. ROOSEVELT if he would interrupt his stumping tour for one day in order to read the report of the canal investigating commission presented to Gov. BLACK on Aug. 4. We cannot believe that he has read it or knows very much about it. His talk at Kingston, from which we quote, shows him to be ignorant of its contents:

> Now a grave question has arisen as to the management of the canals of this State. The proper administration of the canals is inseparably connected with the welfare of the State. Remember that all the knowledge of the maladministration of the canals has come from the report of the commission appointed by the present Governor. If elected Governor I shall have the most searching investigation made into the administration of the canals. If there is any trouble with the system upon which they have been administered, I shall do all that within me lies to see that that system is corrected. [Applause.] If the trouble has arisen because of any corruption in any public servant, or because of any failure to perform his duty by any public servant, that servant shall assuredly be punished, wholly without regard to any question of personal or political consideration.

This sounds very well. It might satisfy the ignorant and unthinking voter. But Col. ROOSEVELT labors under the delusion that the scandal and waste of money occurred in the "management" and "administration" of the canals. If he would read the report he would discover that it was in the improvement, in the deepening of the canals, that the people's money was wasted. He declares that if he is elected Governor he will have a "most searching investigation made into the administration of the canals." What is the need of spending more money for another investigation? If the next Governor wants to punish the guilty men, he will find ample basis for proceeding against them in the report prepared by the investigating commission. The facts are there. The responsibility is fixed. The Governor need only prefer charges and bring out the testimony at a hearing. There is not the least occasion for another general inquiry covering the whole subject. The Attorney General would find abundant material for charges and specifications in the report. He could then proceed to collect his evidence in the usual way. There would be no doubt of the result of an honest trial of the offenders.

But we have no confidence that Col. ROOSEVELT or any Republican Governor would be able to get to the bottom of the canal frauds. He might make the attempt in good faith. He might resolve that no guilty man should escape. The probability is very strong that no searching and pitiless hunt for fraud would be made and that no guilty man would ever be punished. The men responsible for the canal scandal are important members of the Republican organization. Party influence would be their bulwark against prosecution. It would protect them, it would hamper and balk their prosecutors. Col. ROOSEVELT has discovered by this time that a party machine is a pretty powerful instrument. If it did not control him, it would control his chosen agents. It would trick and betray him in his own mansion.

If the people want the canal rascals dragged from cover and punished, they must elect Judge VAN WYCK Governor. The motive of party interest that would paralyze the arm of a Republican Governor would make the sinews of a Democratic Governor strong as steel. His heart would be hardened against the guilty, and their chance of receiving prison stripes would be increased a hundredfold by the mere fact that a political opponent was their pursuer. President GARFIELD found himself embarrassed at every turn in his prosecution of the Star Route thieves, although he had given the order to "cut the ulcer to the bone." When President ARTHUR succeeded him, mysterious influences chilled the ardor of the prosecution, the spirit of loyalty to brothers in distress that is so powerful in the Republican Party, and has been a shield of triple brass for so many of its corrupt men, rose up to baffle the Administration, no doubt sincere in its wish to have the guilty punished, and the long trials ended in a flagrant and scandalous miscarriage of justice.

If a Democratic President and a Democratic Attorney General had undertaken the prosecution of BRADY and DORSEY, does any sane man suppose they would have gotten off so easily?

The canal rascals are working and praying for ROOSEVELT'S election. Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF, who, as a member of the Canal Board, is burdened with a direct and large responsibility for the waste and fraud, is his companion on the stumping tour, speaking from the same platform and defending the canal work. GEORGE ALDRIDGE and his political contractors and inspectors will hear of ROOSEVELT'S election with immense joy. A burden of sickening fear will weigh down their hearts if the returns which they will scan with deep anxiety shall show the election of VAN WYCK.

The way to turn out Republican rascals is to elect Democrats.

THE COST OF "PEACE IN EUROPE."

The "war budgets" of the principal countries of the world are published in the last monthly summary of the Bureau of Statistics. Most of them are for the year 1898 or the preceding one. It is not stated whether they include the expenditures for the respective navies. In any case they make a striking showing as to the cost of maintaining "peace" among the European Governments.

The sums appropriated by the five great powers: Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Russia, and France, with the three lesser powers, Italy, Spain, and Turkey, amount to the enormous total of $691,415,859. If to this we add the war budget of British India, $116,637,288, we have a total of $808,053,147 per annum. The actual expenditure in India, which is given for the year 1897, was, of course, swollen by the war with the Afridi tribes on the northwestern frontier, that of Spain by the insurrections in her colonies, and that of Turkey by the war with Greece, but neither the range nor character of these pending wars can have made a serious addition to the average annual expenditure.

If we calculate the per capita charge for the war budgets we find that it is largest in England, $3.21; next largest in Germany, $2.70, while the other nations follow in their order—France, $2.21; Spain, $2.12; Austria, $2.08; Italy, $1.46; Russia, $1.17, and Turkey, 83 cents. These figures, however, give a misleading impression of the relative burden of war expenditure. The average inhabitant of England, for instance, on account of the amount and distribution of wealth and the ordinary means of earning revenue, does not begin to feel his annual contribution of $3.21 as does the Spaniard his payment of $2.12, the Russian of $1.17, or the Turk of only 83 cents. It is probable, also, that the burden to the German of his $2.70 is not heavier than that of $2.21 to the Frenchman, while we know that the modest $1.46 of the Italian was one of the things that provoked the terrible riots of last Spring. The per capita charge in British India, owing to the vast population, is only 40 cents, but the Government in India is never free from the dread that a very slight addition to taxation may at any moment drive the natives to open resistance.

The war budget of the United States for 1896 is also given. It is twice as much as that of any of the non-European States, except British India. It includes the army only, and is set down at $51,093,927, and amounts to only 71 cents per capita. We have recently been treated by Mr. MCKINLEY to some very rose-colored views of the condition of the finances at the close of our little war. It is worth while, therefore, to point out that for the five months of this year, from May to September inclusive, the expenditures for the army were $121,698,161. This is a monthly expenditure of more than $24,000,000, against one of about $4,250,000 two years before. It brought our expenditures for five months very near to those of France ($123,500,000) for a year, and nearly 50 per cent. higher than those of England, ($88,000,000.) The war was just and inevitable, but it is the part of common sense not to ignore its cost.

COL. ROOSEVELT TO THE WORKINGMEN.

It was an intelligent and self-respectful speech that Col. ROOSEVELT made to the workingmen on Monday. Partly through lack of information, and partly, we regret to say, through malicious demagogism, some of the Democrats engaged in this campaign have given a very false impression of Col. ROOSEVELT'S views and sentiments with regard to this class. They have represented him as personally a rich idler, and as looking at workingmen with indifference or prejudice. Nothing could be more opposed to the truth. Col. ROOSEVELT has always been a very industrious man as a public official, as a writer, and as a man of affairs. And as his remarks on Monday showed, he has not only studied the questions connected with legislation for the wage-earning classes, but he has had the manliness to change his general views as the result of his study.

Naturally he did not undertake to define specifically the measures he would seek, as Governor, if elected, to promote, but by the recital of the measures already enacted which he approves, he indicated clearly enough the line of policy he may be expected to adopt. Broadly, it may be said that he will support any measures for the advancement of the interests of the working classes which do not interfere with the rights of others, which can be better administered by the State than by any private agency, and which do not tend to impair the independence and self-reliance of the working people. This is a sound enough principle and is as far as the most intelligent labor leaders are, as a rule, disposed to go. Of course much will depend upon the individual interpretation of what the principle requires. For our part we have no hesitation in expressng our confidence that Col. ROOSEVELT would apply it with judgment and in good faith.

Inasmuch as he has been misrepresented in this matter, it is proper that he should seek to set himself right, but we assume that Col. ROOSEVELT does not really regard it as an issue in the campaign. He could not very easily find any responsible opponent of his who would advocate the contrary of his views. He would not expect Judge VAN WYCK, if elected, to follow any different principle or to interpret the same principle very differently from himself. Our own conviction is very clear that the interests of the workingmen in this election are precisely those of all other citizens, neither more nor less. We think they would best promote their own cause by acting on that view.

CARELESS DRIVERS.

Some years ago the number of fatal accidents that occurred from careless or furious driving by boys led to the adoption of an ordinance prohibiting the driving of a tradesman's wagon by any person under sixteen years of age. It was a very wholesome and needful ordinance, but the testimony of those who use their eyes in the streets is general that it is a dead letter. Grocers and other tradesmen continue to hire boys, because boys are cheaper than men, to drive their wagons, and the boys continue to act like boys. They run their horses furiously and race them and shave the corners at a high rate of speed to the imminent peril of citizens who are passing along the streets upon their lawful occasions. Even when a boy means to do his best he has neither the strength nor the judgment needed to drive a wagon in the streets of New York.

The lamentable accident which caused the death of Mr. CLENDENIN on Saturday was an illustration of the tragical effects that may be produced by carelessness in the management of horses. But this accident points to the desirableness of a new ordinance. There is no ordinance now on the books, to say nothing of being "in force," that would have prevented it. The person in charge of the runaway horse that killed Mr. CLENDENIN seems to have been a person of full age. He had merely abandoned his horse and wagon to make a delivery of some goods. While he was absent his horse was frightened and ran away. There is an obvious remedy for this kind of carelessness. It is an ordinance requiring that every horse left standing in the street, without a driver in charge of him or without being securely fastened, should be promptly impounded, and his owner required to pay a fine, in addition to charges, before he could recover him.

With this ordinance passed and enforced, and the order prohibiting the employment of boy drivers enforced, the streets of New York would be much safer for peaceable pedestrians.

Hawaii, which we annexed last Summer, has a population of 100,000. Puerto Rico, which became United States territory yesterday, has about 850,000 inhabitants. The Philippines have a population of 7,000,000. The United States, exclusive of new possessions, has fully 75,000,000 people at this time. The census of 1900 will show a total population of probably 86,000,000, provided we take all the Philippine Islands.

It is not to be supposed that any political leader has sanctioned the absurd and fatuous project of organizing a second Bar Association for the purpose of countervailing the moral weight of the first, when the action of the first is displeasing to political leaders. A second Bar Association, organized upon such principles, would not deceive a newly arrived immigrant or a weanling child. Moral weight does not go by counting noses. It is a matter of professional authority. There is, we believe, no requirement for admission to the Bar Association but the honorable practice of the law, and such a practice it is the purpose of the association to enforce. Another Bar Association, composed of members of the bar who are not able or willing to fulfill this primary requisite, would be most absurd as a political counterpoise to the genuine article. The people, even the plain people, know who are the leaders of the bar. If the leaders of the bar, without distinction of party, are on one side of a political issue, and all the embodied shysters of New York upon the other, the plain voter will be perfectly aware that this is a case in which testimonies are to be weighed, not counted. Still, in the interest of public amusement, it is almost to be wished that the Anti-Bar-Association-Bar Association might take form and publish its list of officers and members.

One of the soundest principles of public administration is that which requires men holding office in the service of the whole people and of all parties to give their time and attention to their public duties and to refrain from partisan political activity. If the offices are given to partisans this principle should be all the more strictly enforced, because the office holder then has a direct personal interest in influencing party action and can no longer act independently and conscientiously, as every citizen should. This may seem a high standard to apply, but it was applied fairly in the Federal Government under President CLEVELAND. Under the present Administration, in the Post Office particularly, it is reported that the rule has been practically repealed, and office holders are allowed to do as they choose in the matter. That is contrary to what Mr. MCKINLEY promised, and it should be stopped.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As might have been expected, The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier derives a good deal of satisfaction from the recent events at Virden and Pana. Mindful of the not infrequent admonitions which the South has received in regard to the substitution of mob law for that of Legislatures, and to the settlement of grievances without waiting for the results of appeals to a court, The News and Courier sardonically remarks that this "well-organized and determined effort for the wholesale 'lynching' of 200 unoffending negro workmen occurred, not in an out-of-the-way corner of the State, but a few miles from the capital, where Abraham Lincoln is buried, and almost within sight of the monument which towers above the grave of the Great Emancipator." And in the course of his article the writer treats the riot at Virden as a "race war" between white and black Republicans, and sees in it "an instructive commentary on the loudly professed principles to which both sides belong." Many severer statements follow, but it is hardly worth while to quote them. Now, the proceedings at Virden were undoubtedly of the most shameful sort, and profoundly humiliating to the whole country, as well as to the State and section in which they took place; but the Charleston man, by trying to make out that the trouble was due to racial prejudices, goes beyond even the wide limits of misrepresentation that by common consent have long been accorded to him. The white miners attacked the negroes, not because the latter were black, but because they were willing to work for low wages. So far as we have heard, the question was one wholly economic, and the color line had nothing to do with the controversy. It is just as well to be fair, even when discussing the acts of criminals and demagogues. And, anyhow, the South will not be grateful to a defender who finds at least indirect excuse for the misconduct of its own lawless characters in the fact that the North also is well supplied with wickedness and stupidity.

—Latest of Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR'S English triumphs, according to a cable dispatch in The Sun, was the winning of $2,500—presumably a translation of £500—from an incredulous Britisher to whom he had told a yarn or two about the big trees of California. It would seem that the ex-American said that twenty-seven people had, or could, dine around a single cross section of one of these vegetable giants. The Briton, it would also seem, immediately offered to back his disbelief in his imported friend's veracity by a wager, of the amount stated, that no such tree ever grew. In some circles a proposition of this sort would have been regarded as—well, as a bet untactful; but in that particular circle it evidently excited no ill-feeling, and Mr. ASTOR at once undertood the combined tasks of proving that he speaks the truth and of winning the £500. Now, had he been one of those shrewd Yankees who are, perhaps, rather better known in England than in the United States, he might have ignored the moral and personal problem, and have secured the money with almost no trouble at all. For the terms of the wager were recklessly vague, and twenty-seven people could as easily and literally "dine around" a piece of redwood no larger than a match as they could around one forty feet across. But Mr. ASTOR is too thoroughly Anglicized for smartness like that. He preferred to send way to California for a Sequoian fragment of the size he needed. It was obtained, sent to England, carefully polished, placed under a large tent on the Cliveden grounds, and on its broad expanse was served a dinner—presumably very good—to the specified number of guests. Then the doubting Britisher paid up and all was well. Whether or not Mr. ASTOR was reimbursed for the expenses incurred is not revealed, but the chances are that hereafter he can safely tell almost any story he chooses about America. It is to be hoped that he will utilize his opportunities well.

—A writer in The Celestial Empire, a paper published at Shanghai, discusses with much gravity a new danger, or at least one hitherto unmentioned, which confronts the civilized world as the result of its combined assault upon Chinese exclusiveness. Foreigners who go to China and stay there for any considerable time are exposed, he says, to a mysterious and powerful influence which few of them successfully withstand. The Chinese have been often and easily conquered, but the student of history will notice that the victors as time went on became undistinguishable from the vanquished. There are no Mongols, no Manchus in China to-day. Both those races, though as different from and as superior to the aboriginal Chinese in military and mental vigor as is the average European, none the less were assimilated by their immovable and unchangeable victims. This authority prophesies, or at least fears, a similar fate for the new invaders. He has already seen Russian soldiers and laborers turn into alarmingly close duplicates of Chinamen, even as regards their methods of thought. "Expose men of this character," he adds pathetically, "to the enervating climate of China and to that insidious sapping of the moral nature of which we all who live among Chinese are probably more or less sadly conscious in our own natures, and are not the results likely to be the same as those so often already recorded in history? It is very hard to say how our characters alter by prolonged residence in China. We see it rather in one another than by self-consciousness." All this is rather impressive—for those who are in search of excuses for apprehension—and it is presented to Little Americans for whatever it may be worth to them.

—If a correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat is to be trusted, yellow fever is not the worst malady from which the inhabitants of Mississippi and Louisiana are suffering. One more harmful epidemic, he says, is that which turns many well-to-do people into cowards and sends them in panic flight to spend their money in distant States. Another dangerous disease attacks folks who stay at home, especially prominent and popular people, and at once they begin to solicit contributions from charitable Northerns—nominally for distribution among the poor, but really, this suspicious person declares, for salting down in private bank accounts. The signer of these charges puts "Rev." before his name, but whether that gives them weight or not is a matter to be settled by the clerical accuser's fellow-citizens.

—As a giver of advice the eminent Col. HECKER evidently has few equals. He instructs the Administration as to the railways in Cuba which this country should build at once. Then he turns his attention to the Cuban water front, and decides where we should construct a lot of expensive docks. Other uses for American money he finds on every hand, and incidentally, just as occupation for his leisure hours, he selects camping grounds for American soldiers! What a versatile HECKER it is, to be sure! And where did he learn about all these things? We know his powers as a transportation agent, and possibly enough he is as familiar with ships as with railroads, but is he a trained sanitarian and a military man of long experience? Unless he is both, the camps he picks sites for are going to supply lots of news.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am frequently asked why, as a sound money Democrat, I am supporting Judge Van Wyck for Governor. My reasons are, briefly, these: In the first place, the Democratic State Convention gave us a clean candidate and a clean platform. By confining itself to State issues and omitting any reference to the Chicago platform it invites the co-operation and support of all Democrats, as well as good citizens of all parties, whether they agree or disagree with the doctrines of the Chicago platform. So far as State issues are concerned, the position taken by the Democratic Party is clear and emphatic. It denounces the abuses of the late Republican administration and rebukes its canal frauds and other misdeeds. On the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt is appealing for the support of the citizens of this State for the office of Governor upon grounds of National politics, and distinctly asserts and claims that his election will be a vindication of the Republican Administration at Washington and of the Republican House of Representatives, and an indorsement of the Dingley tariff and of ultra-jingoism and imperialism, which he avowedly and openly represents. The Republican State platform, likewise, plants itself, not upon State issues, but upon National issues, in a manner most offensive to men of Democratic convictions. On State questions it is absolutely and unqualifiedly wrong. It indorses the late administration in the most fulsome terms. Its candidate promises redress of grievances, if he shall discover that there have been any, and ignores the fact that a commission appointed by the late Governor has already discovered the grievances and has exposed and denounced them.

It is urged, however, that a victory for the Democratic Party in this State this Fall will give aid and comfort to the Free Silver Democrats in other States, and will help to secure a free silver victory in the Democratic Convention of 1900 and in the elections of 1900. This is a very ancient device to frighten voters from the path of duty. The idea that one must vote wrong in one election to prevent somebody else from voting wrong in another election is an idea that the politicians do much to encourage. Experience, however, shows that the result of one election has absolutely nothing to do with the result of the next election. Both in the State and in the Nation there are waves of popular sentiment or conviction which sweep the country alternately in favor of one party or the other. The greatest victories are those that have been won immediately after the greatest defeats. Thus, the Republican victory of 1888 was followed by the Democratic landslide of 1890, and on the other hand, the Democratic victory of 1892 was followed by the Republican landslides of 1894 and 1896. It is difficult, however, to perceive how even the most fanatical silverite in the Democratic Party could claim that the election of Judge Van Wyck would be a victory for the silver cause, in view of the omission of the Democratic State Convention to mention the subject, or to indorse the Chicago platform, and of the well-known and well-understood fact that sound-money Democrats are rallying to the support of the State ticket. It seems to me, on the contrary, that the inference would be irresistible to any intelligent mind that the Democrats can carry the State without free silver, but cannot carry it with free silver in its platform.

To sum the matter up in a word, the Democratic Party in the campaign in this State is wholly right. The Republican Party is wholly wrong on State and National issues, with the single exception of its position upon the silver question, and this question has absolutely no relation to State politics. The silver question is involved only in the Congressional elections. As to those, each sound-money Democrat must vote according to the conditions existing in his own Congressional district.

It is true that both candidates owe their nominations to the will of the bosses. There seem to be several bosses in the Democratic Party, as far as we can make out. In the Republican Party there seems to be one supreme, acknowledged, all-powerful boss. Each of the candidates, however, has qualities of personal independence, which may enable him to rule independently of the bosses to a considerable extent. The principal outward difference is that the Republican candidate wanted the nomination and practically asked the boss for it, while the Democratic candidate did not want the nomination, had it forced upon him by the bosses, and accepted it only at much personal sacrifice and after great urgency. The Democratic candidate is, therefore, of the two in a position to be the more independent. He is certainly a man of character, and all those who know him intimately assert that he is a man of courage. These qualities we cannot deny to Col. Roosevelt, especially the latter. Which of the two candidates would best succeed in shaking off the trammels of boss rule no one can confidently predict. We are forced back, therefore, upon the issues at stake in this campaign, and upon those issues, for the reasons I have already stated, it is in my judgment the clear duty of sound-money Democrats to support the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The same logic which separates State from National issues also separates municipal issues from State issues, and should separate judicial nominations from all political considerations. The attempt of the Tammany boss to punish a faithful, efficient, and able Judge for defiance of the orders of the political machine, and refusal to advance the boss's personal and pecuniary interests, threatens more danger to the independence of the judiciary and the welfare of the community than anything that has been attempted of late years. It is the duty, in my opinion, of all good citizens to unite and resist this high-handed and outrageous proceeding, and to aid in the renomination of Judge Daly. It is a misfortune that this local issue should have been forced upon us. While it will not affect the vote of men who have formed strong convictions as to their duty to support the Democratic candidate for Governor, and while such men will take the trouble to vote a split ticket, even though it involves placing a mark against the name of each candidate they desire to vote for, yet it cannot but affect the minds of many who are wavering and uncertain as to their vote for Governor. It is so much easier to place a mark at the head of the party column than to take the necessary trouble to mark individual names, that I fear many thousands of votes will be lost to Judge Van Wyck by the course of the Tammany Hall leaders as to judicial nominations. If the result should be to defeat the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor, this will be the fault of the Tammany boss and not of independent Democrats. WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER.

New York, Oct. 18, 1898.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is by this time obvious to every intelligent observer that the Republican managers expect a general defeat in November, and are struggling only to reduce its proportions as much as possible. The only strange feature of the campaign is the apparent lack of confidence among the Democratic managers, who really seem as unprepared for the victory which is about to be won by their leaderless troops as was Gen. Shafter for the disobedience of his orders which enabled him afterward to claim the exclusive glory of capturing Santiago for himself and his ambulance bearers.

This is not, however, a circumstance without precedent. In 1890, on the very verge of an election which gave to the Democrats a majority vastly larger than it had ever had before, its leaders would have been glad to compromise on a majority in the House of 30 or 40, instead of the 150 which they actually gained. Nominations for Congress went begging all over the country, and were contemptuously declined by Democrat politicians who had been all their lives longing for a seat in Congress. Gov. Hill's especial organ declared only a few days before the election that the tariff issue was dead and that it was absurd to "gabble" about it any longer, at the very moment when the tariff issue was about to give to the party its most memorable victory.

It is not worth while now to ask whether the Democratic Party deserves to win or not. The Republican managers have thrust victory upon it. Without taking into account the manifest unpopularity of the Administration by reason of its mismanagement of the war, it is sufficient to say that the actual elections of the last twelve months show that, unless something has happened to improve the prospects of the Republican Party since last April, it will surely lose 67 Representatives in November. As in the present House the Republicans (and allied Populists) number 208, and the Democrats (and allied Populists) 140, this means that the next House of Representatives will contain not less than 216 Democrats nor more than 141 Republicans, a majority of 75. If the management of the war has commanded the enthusiastic approbation of the country, this majority may be slightly reduced. If, on the other hand, that management has excited popular disgust, this majority may be indefinitely increased.

As to the majority on the popular vote, it is not worth while to enter into a detailed estimate. But a slight review of the Presidential vote of 1896 will give your readers an idea of what is likely to happen now. Taking The Tribune Almanac as a Republican authority, the majority of McKinley over Bryan was 598,000. The whole of this will be obliterated in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio alone. There will be a further loss in Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin of more than 400,000. There will be a Republican loss in every other State except the mining States, Mississippi, and Texas, where the entire absence of any vigorous Republican Party will lead to a light vote and a reduced Democratic majority.

A word is needed upon the effect of the election on the currency question. The next House of Representatives will undoubtedly have a decided majority in favor of the free coinage of silver. It will not contain more than ten or fifteen sound-money Democrats. But the stunning defeat which will overtake the Republican Party this Fall is very likely to have the effect of securing the passage of some measure of currency reform through the House of Representatives at its short session. As to the prospects of such a measure in the Senate, people must judge for themselves.

With regard to the State of New York, the nominal Democratic majority of 61,000 for Judge in 1897 is, of course, not to be taken as a test. That majority was due entirely to the very able efforts of Senator Raines in so framing a ballot law as to deprive independent Republicans of any chance to vote conveniently for regular Republican nominations. About 94,000 electors (mostly Republicans) who voted for Mayor in this city failed to vote at all for Judge. But the Republican majority outside of New York and Kings Counties was 71,000. Is it likely that it will be any larger this year? The majority for Judge Parker in these counties was exactly 132,000. Is it likely that the Democratic majority in them will now be, under any circumstance, less than 80,000? In my judgment, the Republican majority in the interior will be decidedly less than 70,000, and the Democratic majority in these two counties decidedly more than 80,000.

No doubt there are thousands of independent Democrats who think so highly of Col. Roosevelt that at one time they intended to vote for him; and a considerable number will still do so. But that number is dwindling every day. It is not merely the platform of this convention which impels independent Democrats; it is far more his own explicit declarations that he considers the supreme issue of this campaign to be the indorsement of McKinleyism and imperialism. For my own part, while having the highest personal respect for Col. Roosevelt, I feel bound to accept his own definition of the issue. And as I would unhesitatingly vote for a free-silver President who is resolutely opposed to imperialism and militarism rather than vote for the soundest gold candidate holding Col. Roosevelt's views upon these transcendently important questions, I shall take him at his word and not vote for him, even for Governor. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

The War Investigation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Secretary of War is so anxious to bring out the truth in the war investigation, why doesn't he call company and regimental commanders and regimental surgeons? These are the only ones who come in direct contact with the enlisted men. Generals are so far removed from the men that they have the opportunity to know but little about them. The company commander is nearer to the soldier than any other officer, and knows more about him. When a Captain becomes a Major he soon knows less about the soldier, and less and less as he is promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, and when he gets to be a general officer he is so far removed from them that he knows but little of them. A mere visit to barracks or camp, an inspection, as it is called, amounts to nothing; it is all humbug. One must live in garrison or camp months and years before he will know how soldiers live. Surgeons attached to regiments during the war could tell some bad things about the needless suffering of soldiers, and so could company commanders. Is that why they are not called? SANTIAGO.

New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

The Peace Commission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that your editorial "This Pettifogging?" is answered by your other editorial "A Foreign Complication," both in to-day's issue. If the latter be founded on fact, as certainly appears to be the case, what is more natural, more in keeping with the plan, than to pettifog in Paris until the right moment over here, and then to "spring" the sensation—that is, start the row again? Is not such a plan—foreign complications—entirely in keeping with Gen. Grosvenor's remarks in Congress, to the effect that this was to be a "Republican" war? (See his March 31 and April 7 speeches.) Verily, the party of great moral ideas (so called) is giving us some exhibitions, when it can threaten the peace and quiet of this country (thus causing a panic in Wall Street as great as the much-condemned Venezuela panic of Grover Cleveland) in order that it may carry the next election! Fine morals, indeed! And pray, Mr. Editor, how long will it be before "domestic complications" will become a "specialty" of the party of great moral ideas for keeping itself in power à la Mexico? Whatever of lingering doubt I may have had as to the advisability of voting the Democratic ticket three weeks from to-day is about removed by recent developments in the G. O. P. GOLD DEMOCRAT.

New York, Oct. 18, 1898.

Royalties on "Cyrano de Bergerac."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to say, in view of Mr. Augustin Daly's statement, lately published, to the effect that M. Edmond Rostand has made no complaint of the unauthorized use of his play, that he did write a protest against such action, under date of Sept. 25, which was published in several New York journals. I desire further, upon M. Rostand's behalf, to state that the discourteous allusions to the United States and its people attributed to him by several writers for the press are a fabrication. The royalties to which Mr. Daly refers as a trifling sum have so far amounted, in two weeks, to over seventeen hundred dollars. According to present indications, for the eight weeks' engagement in New York City alone, M. Rostand will receive from Mr. Mansfield over six thousand and four hundred dollars in royalty. This matter has aroused so much interest because it covers the broad question as to whether the appropriation of an author's work is to be excused on the plea that the owner has been careless.

A. M. PALMEF

New York, Oct. 18, 1898.

The People's Singing Classes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since free discussion is said to be most salubrious in the pursuit of truth, perhaps you may suggest a solution of the conundrum, "How can the People's Singing Classes 'be free,' (as stated in this morning's Sun) and yet demand 10 cents at the doors, to be paid by the attendants for each and every lesson?" The public schools are also "free," but no gate money is demanded of the pupils. I beg for light (as others do) in this little matter, for the small and trifling and perhaps inconsequential reason that in a profession more infested with quacks than perhaps any other there are a few to whom pure integrity and honesty of life and labors are of some slight importance. JEROME HOPKINS.

Clover Hill Hermitage, Oct. 16, 1898.

Not Mr. Pennypacker's Library.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will oblige me by saying to your readers that the library to be sold in Philadelphia this week is not mine.

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1898.

Cheaper than Ignorance.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

At one cent a copy, THE NEW YORK TIMES is a good deal cheaper than ignorance.

The Times's Reduction.

From The Dry Goods Chronicle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES was reduced to one cent a copy on Monday morning last. It is a pretty good paper. Buy a copy and see if you like it. Of course, The Sun has its characteristic sparkle, and The Tribune is solid, intelligent, and reliable. But if for a cent you can get a paper that will suit you, why pay three? At our station THE TIMES has jumped from four to twenty copies. We write this notice of THE TIMES because it is the opinion of The Chronicle that many of the "fixed" charges, both in business and in ordinary life, are exorbitant. Therefore, we exploit THE TIMES's reduction as a matter of principle.

NUGGETS.

A Frigid Combine.

"There's the coldest deal yet," snapped the hardware dealer to his head clerk.

"What's that?"

"They're getting up a refrigerator trust."—Detroit Free Press.

Anxious to Learn.

"Pluck is the secret of success on Wall Street."

"Well, I'll give you ten thousand dollars if you'll teach me your method of plucking."—Brooklyn Life.

The Light That Failed.

Pollywog—What's the trouble between Van Clove and his wife? I thought she was the light of his life.

Jollydog—So she was, but she went out too much.—Philadelphia North American.

At the Concert.

She—Oh, John, see how beautifully the conductor leads.

John (with no love for classical music)—Hum. I should think it needed a brakeman more than a conductor.—Burlington Free Press.

The Secret Revealed.

Mrs. Pressley—Mrs. Bingle says her husband has kissed her regularly every morning and every evening during the fourteen years of their married life.

Mr. Pressley—I have often wondered what gave him that expression of settled melancholy.—Chicago News.

A BLOOMBURG OBSERVATION.

Edward Singer in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Some people get the idee that life is a game o' chance,
With half that's spent in weepin', other half in song en dance;
When sometimes hearts 'll beat with joy, en sometimes hearts 'll break,
But I have found that life is just adzackly what you make.

I know some folks right here in town I meet most ev'ry day;
They're allus lookin' solemn, like some friend has passed away.
I know 'em well, but somehow I kin never just find out
Why they never brighten up en what the trouble is about.

There's other folks I know who have their troubles night and day,
But they'll allus greet you with a smile when passin' on the way.
They kinder smile through tears, you know, but tears you never see,
En though their sky is dark, they make it bright for you and me.

KAISER AND SULTAN MEET

The German Imperial Party Reach Constantinople and Receive a Royal Welcome.

SPECTACLE A BRILLIANT ONE

Throngs Witness the Arrival of the Visitors at the Turkish Capital and the Parade to the Yildiz Palace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here this morning.

At 8:30 A. M. the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, accompanied by the German warships Hertha and Hela and the Sultan's yacht Izzedin, with the Turkish Imperial Commission on board, and followed by a number of special steamers chartered by members of the German colony or conveying sightseers, appeared off Old Seraglio Point, and the guns of Selimich Barracks thundered a salute. After passing Seraglio Point the Hela opened fire and returned the salute. The Hertha followed with another return salute, and the Turkish batteries ashore and the guardship off Tophaneh promptly responded. The ships in the harbor were decorated with flags from stem to stern, and flew the German and Turkish flags at their mastheads.

The Hohenzollern anchored at 8:45 off the Dolmabagtche Palace, with the Hertha and Hela above and below her. Soon afterward the Emperor and Empress of Germany entered the Hohenzollern's longboat and were rowed to the palace landing stage, where they were received by the Sultan of Turkey, who was surrounded by a brilliant suite. As the landing took place the German warships and a hundred guns from the batteries fired salutes.

The longboat of the Hohenzollern on its way to the landing stage had to steer clear of hundreds of boats, caiques, and launches containing officials, policemen, or spectators. The scene was most animated. Crowds of spectators thronged the approaches to the Dolmabagtche Palace during the salutes and shouted a welcome to their Majesties, which was answered by the "hochs" of the German sailors. The Sultan's suite included all the Ministers and high civil authorities and all the military officers of the German service now in the employ of Turkey.

The meeting between the Sultan and his guests was most cordial. The Sultan warmly shook hands with the Emperor and Empress, and, offering his arm to the Empress, he led the way to a pavilion of the palace, where the party had a brief rest. Emperor William engaged in an animated conversation with the Sultan, the Grand Vizier, and other members of the Sultan's suite.

Another royal salute and the Imperial Band playing the German national anthem announced to the crowds assembled outside that their Majesties were coming out of the palace grounds. The route from the Dolmabagtche Palace to the Yildiz Palace was covered with red carpeting and lined with troops in new uniforms, prominent among them being the Albanian body guard of Albanians and the Imperial Guard in new white uniforms embroidered with black, white, and red, and having a waistband of Germany's colors. The whole made a magnificent display. Standing a little apart from the crowd was a large gathering of Turkish women, who occupied a slope facing the Dolmabagtche Palace. In the rush of people to secure points of vantage they climbed trees, railings, and posts. The bright sun enhanced the picturesqueness of the unique scene. On all sides were to be seen brilliant uniforms and crowds of white-turbaned Turks.

All eyes centered on the large gate of the palace, and soon afterward the Sultan appeared in full uniform in an open carriage drawn by four horses with outriders, with the Empress of Germany on his right and Munir Pasha, the Grand Master of Ceremonies, in front of them. The Empress, who looked very well, bowed continually right and left in response to the cheering of the people. In a second carriage was Emperor William, in the uniform of the Hussars of the Guard, apparently greatly enjoying the scene, and the Grand Vizier, Fuad Pasha. Then came the suites of the Emperor and Empress, the Turkish Ministers, the German Ambassador, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, and his staff, and others.

The whole party proceeded to the Yildiz Kiosk amid the deafening plaudits of the crowd. The Sultan and the Emperor and Empress of Germany subsequently exchanged visits.

Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria dined this afternoon at the German Embassy. Replying to an address presented by a deputation of the Swiss in Constantinople, who are under German protection, the Emperor said his policy in Turkish affairs was identical with his grandfather's, which was now bearing fruit. "The excellent relations subsisting between his Imperial Majesty the Sultan and myself," he observed, "show how the two empires, despite differences of race and religion, can remain on terms of friendship for their mutual advancement."

Subsequently their Majesties visited the German school.

The Sultan has conferred the Grand Cross of the Osmanieh upon Herr von Bülow, the German Foreign Secretary, who accompanies Emperor William.

The Sultan has presented to Emperor William a magnificent sword and to the Empress a diamond necklace of almost priceless value. He has also authorized a German syndicate to construct a commercial port at Haidar, opposite Constantinople, a concession long sought by German promoters.

Why the Kaiser Did Not Visit Egypt.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"Emperor William abandoned his proposed Egyptian trip because he learned that petitions were to be thrown into his carriage praying him to help terminaten the British occupation. The Khédive, who, during his recent visit to European capitals, has complained to public men that Egypt is under an intolerable tyranny, instigated the scheme."

To Protect Emperor William.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Police Detective Commissioner Wittmer has been dispatched to the Orient for the special protection of Emperor William. Several of the German newspapers demand that special measures be taken against Anarchists in Germany, in consequence of the discovery at Alexandria of the plot to assassinate Emperor William and King Humbert of Italy.

The Sultan Lauded in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The morning papers teem with articles eulogizing the Sultan. The semi-official Berliner Post praises the Ottoman sovereign at great length and in fulsome terms, characterizing him as a "great reformer who in many respects resembles the Kaiser."

SEVEN MUSSULMANS HANGED.

Convicted of the Murder of British Soldiers in Crete.

CANDIA, Crete, Oct. 18.—Seven Mussulmans, who were tried and convicted of the murder of British soldiers during the recent outbreaks here, were hanged to-day. The gallows was erected on a hill that could be viewed from the whole sound. Expecting that there would be trouble, the British commander had all the British troops and sailors under arms.

The seven murderers were escorted ashore from the warship, and the bugles sounded "lights out" before the drop fell. The soldiers were obliged to repress a horde of shrieking women. The bodies were left hanging as an object lesson to the populace, who were tremendously impressed by the execution.

Arctic Expedition Outfit Seized.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The German steam yacht Heligoland, having on board the members of Herr Theodore Lerner's north pole expedition, which recently returned from Spitzbergen, after a search for the missing aeronaut, Prof. Andrée, has reached Geestemunde, where bailiffs seized the whole outfit, including the scientific collections made during the voyage, on account of an unpaid debt of the firm which fitted out the vessel.

German Exports to America.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—During the last quarter the northern half of Germany has exported to America $11,247,380 of merchandise, an increase of $3,910,835, compared with the same period of 1897.

STORM ON THE BRITISH COAST.

Vessels Wrecked and Other Damage Done—Thirteen Lives Lost.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Terrific weather continues to prevail on the south and east coasts of Great Britain. The mail service between Dover and Calais has been interrupted, and there have been many lifeboat and rocket apparatus rescues.

The sea fronts of the east coast towns have suffered severely. At Leith, the port of Edinburgh, the breakwater, the parade, and half the principal pier have been washed away. The Sunderland lighthouse, at the mouth of the River Wier, has been destroyed. At West Wemyss, on the Firth of Forth, north of Edinburgh, seven foreign colliers broke their moorings and all were wrecked. The torrential rains are interfering greatly with traffic on all the northern railways.

A Norwegian vessel was wrecked on Saltscar Rocks, near Leith, and thirteen were drowned.

Russia and the Fashoda Affair.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Soir asserts that the forthcoming visit of the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Muravieff, to Paris will be undertaken on the instructions of Emperor Nicholas in order personally to congratulate the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, upon the firmness he has shown in the Fashoda affair, and to arrange as to the manner in which Russia can give her support most effectively.

Reward for the Sutherland Jewels.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland has offered a reward of $20,000 for the recovery of the jewels, said to be valued at $150,000, contained in a satchel which she lost on board a train bound for Calais while on her way to London. The jewelry includes a necklace valued at $22,000.

E. D. McConkey's Liabilities $476,425.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The public examination in bankruptcy to-day of E. D. McConkey, a former railroad contractor of New York, disclosed that his liabilities were $476,425, and that he had no assets.

Lord Beaconsfield's Brother Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Ralph Disraeli, brother of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, is dead. He was in his eighty-ninth year. For a long time the late Mr. Disraeli was Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments.

KILLED HIMSELF IN THE PARK.

Body of a Young Man Believed to Have Been R. O. Mier, a Mexican, Found on the Banks of the Pond.

The body of a well-dressed young man was found in Central Park at 5:50 A. M. yesterday by Patrolman James Fitzgerald on the banks of The Pond, not far from the Fifty-ninth Street entrance. It is evident that the man committed suicide by shooting himself through the mouth, for a revolver was found by his side. From marks on the clothing, which is all new and of the best material, it appears that the dead man was R. O. Mier of the City of Mexico. The buttons on his clothing, which is not of American make, bear the words "A la Bella Jardinera, Mexico," and on his collar is "Toile Gladiator," and in indistinct print the name of the man from whom it was purchased in Mexico

The report of a pistol was heard in the neighborhood of The Pond at 11 o'clock on Monday night, and officers of the Central Park Squad were sent to investigate with lanterns. Although they searched for two hours, they could find nothing. Yesterday morning, however, Patrolman Fitzgerald found the body. It was removed to the Arsenal, and later to the Morgue, at Bellevue Hospital, where it now lies awaiting identification. The dead man's appearance and the clothes taken from his body lead to the belief that he was accustomed to the life of a gentleman. He was a man about twenty-eight years old, weighing 180 pounds, and 5 feet 9 inches in height. The features are distinctly those of a Mexican. The face is smooth and dark, the forehead high, and the hair black and brushed back in pompadour style. The eyes are dark and the teeth perfect. He had the smallest foot ever seen on a man taken to the Morgue, and wore a No. 11 boy's size, new, tanned boot. His hands were also small, and unusually white and smooth.

The clothing on the body consisted of a light-gray English tweed sack suit, a new black derby, with the letters "R. O. M." on the inside; white shirt, collar, and cuffs; black and brown bow tie, light overcoat, dark plaid underwear with red and green stripe, lavender and gold narrow-striped socks, with black heels and tops, on which were the initials "E. M."; tan-colored gloves, size 6½, and tan boots.

All of the underclothing and the cuffs and shirt have printed on them in neat letters the name "R. O. Mier." The name had been sewed on the collar of the dead man's coat and shirt, but had been torn off. Not a scrap of paper was found in the pockets of the clothes. In the vest was an open-face silver watch and a silver and platinum chain, a piece of a pencil an inch long, and $2.20 in cash. In the trousers were found a bunch of keys and a chain. Gold cuff buttons and four ivory studs were found in the shirt.

LAST AMERICAN OUT OF MANILA.

The Great Admiral Eluded a Spanish Gunboat—Her Captain's Story.

The American ship Great Admiral arrived here yesterday from Manila. She was the last American ship out of Manila after war was declared, and Capt. Sterling says that he received twenty-four hours' notice. He put eight gangs of men of eight each stowing his cargo of hemp, and within the prescribed time had got into the hold a cargo of 8,630 bales. Although in ample time under the warning, the Spanish Admiral sent word that the vessel was under seizure. No guard was put aboard, however. The Captain appealed to the British firm shipping the cargo, and through its intercession was permitted to leave.

He sailed April 24 only to discover that a Spanish auxiliary gunboat was following. He sailed without lights, however, and by changing his course eluded the Spaniard during the night. Capt. Sterling shaped his course for Honkong, determined to lie there till he could resume his voyage in safety. He arrived to learn that Dewey had already destroyed the Spanish naval power on the Eastern seas.

It was the opinion of the people in Hongkong that the Americans would have a more difficult time of it with the Spanish naval vessels which would go to Cuban waters. Capt. Sterling learned only yesterday of the destruction of Cervera's fleet and the cessation of hostilities. He said that the people in Manila knew that Dewey was coming. The commander of the Reina Cristina made a speech on the plaza to the excited people, telling them not to fear, that the Spanish ships were more than sufficient to cope with the Americans. When Capt. Sterling left Manila the Spanish battleships had been cleared for action.

The Great Admiral is one of the fleetest sailing craft. She has made the voyage from New York to Tacoma in 106 days, with a day's run to her credit of 305 knots. She is of 1,600 tons and belongs to her master. She hails from Newport.

WORK OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

President Miller Makes Report at the Annual Meeting.

The Society of St. Luke's Hospital held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the hospital. The report of President George Macculloch Miller contained the following:

Patients treated during the year, 2,656; discharged cured, 1,325; improved, 560; unimproved, 18; transferred to other institutions, 8; died, 334; patients paying full rates, 721; paying in part, 146; non-paying patients, 1,787.

Total number of days of hospital care, 82,308, of which 67,066½ were to non-paying patients; of males, 1,285 were treated; of females, 1,371. In the Out Patient Department, 3,741 patients were treated and 18,117 visits made.

The expenses for the year were $165,399.26, and the income $64,373.07 less. An earnest appeal is made for large additions to the income-producing capital, as the large charitable work of the institution, now 70 per cent. of the whole work, must be curtailed unless the yearly receipts are largely increased.

The Board of Managers was re-elected.

Southern Roads to Consolidate.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—Stockholders of the Petersburg Railroad Company and the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company have been notified that meetings of stockholders of the companies will be held at Richmond Nov. 21, for the purpose of consolidating the two companies. Both are controlled by the Atlantic Coast Line, and the merging of the two properties is contemplated, in order to economize in the cost of operation.

LUTHER LEAGUE'S CONVENTION

Its First Sessions Held Yesterday in Twenty-first Street—Four Hundred Delegates Present.

The third National Convention of the Luther League of America opened in Holy Trinity Church, 45 West Twenty-first Street, yesterday morning. About four hundred delegates were present, representing a membership of 80,000 in fifteen States. No business was transacted at the morning session. In the afternoon reports were made by the various State delegations, showing increases of membership. Societies in all the States were reported to be working harmoniously, except in Ohio, where, according to the Rev. Frank Richards, they have "all kinds of leagueism," just as they have "all kinds of politics." The New York State societies were reported to have 6,750 members.

Addresses on the subject of education and its relation to church work were delivered by the Rev. Drs. E. J. Wolf of Gettysburg, Penn.; H. E. Jacobs of Philadelphia, and E. G. Lund of Minneapolis.

At the evening session addresses of welcome were made by the Rev. C. Armand Miller, on behalf of the Holy Trinity congregation; George D. Boschen, President of the Luther League of New York City, and Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn. Mr. Schieren said that there ought to be, and would be in ten years, an English Lutheran church in each of the sixty-two Assembly districts in this city. The Lutherans, he said, were an English-speaking people, and unless they provided English-speaking churches for their children they could not compete with other Protestants.

E. F. Eilert, President of the league, called on F. A. Hartranft of Philadelphia to respond to the welcome. Mr. Hartranft did so, and took occasion to say that Bishop von Scheele of Sweden had extended an invitation to form an alliance with the young people's organization of that country, and to express the hope that the invitation would be accepted by the convention, thus establishing a nucleus for an international league. Mr. Hartranft did not approve of the idea said to be favored by Emperor William to have a Lutheran Pope.

After the conclusion of the evening's programme a reception was held. The league will hold morning and afternoon sessions to-day.

New York State Luther League.

The Luther League of New York State yesterday elected the following officers: President—J. F. Dinkey of Rochester; Vice Presidents—All the Presidents of the district leagues; English Recording Secretary—D. A. Weigt; German Recording Secretary—Dr. E. F. Bachmann; Corresponding Secretary—C. H. Bogel, Buffalo, Treasurer—The Rev. C. T. McDaniels, Hudson.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Francke—Rand.

Mr. Albert Francke and Miss Marian Rand were married yesterday noon, at Far Rockaway, L. I. Miss Dorothy Rand was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Francke, Miss Clara Moss, Miss Mary Harper, Miss Anita Neilson, and Miss Lila Laughlin Mr. Fred W. Jones was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. J. W. Doane, Jr., L. B. Rand, S. H. Pearce, O. S. Campbell, Charles H. Mapes, and W. H. Judson. The Rev. S. W. Sayre performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a heavy white satin gown trimmed with point lace. Her veil of tulle was caught to her hair with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was gowned in white chiffon, as were the bridesmaids. Her hair was ornamented with white ribbon. The bridesmaids wore instead hats of white chiffon, turned back from their faces and finished with white tips. The only touch of color in their costumes was a crushed belt of soft green silk, knotted at the side.

The decorations of the house were all furnished from Mr. Rand's conservatories. Ferns, palms, chrysanthemums, and cosmos were banked in every conceivable nook. The scheme of color in the drawing room, where the ceremony occurred, was white and green. Pink was the prevailing tint in the breakfast room. A Hungarian band furnished music during the afternoon, and dancing was indulged in by the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Francke left on the late afternoon train for a short honeymoon trip.

Among the large number of guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. William Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. William Preble, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Franklin, Dr. and Mrs. Francke, Mr. and Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. Rene La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. George Huntington, Miss Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell, Mrs. Hewlatt, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Almy, Mr. and Mrs. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorn, Mr. and Mrs. H. Alexander, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Luddington, Mr. Savage Clare, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Loring, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. McPherson Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Sanford, Mr. Thomas Baker, Mr. Eugene Goadby, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Porter, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. Kibbeath, Mr. and Mrs. Story, Dr. and Mrs. Tilden Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Smuck, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Almy, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burrow, Mr. and Mrs. James Baker, and Miss Browning.

Floyd—Montgomery.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 18.—Miss Janet Tillotson Montgomery, a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Henry Eglinton Montgomery, and John Gelston Floyd of Mystic, Conn., were married at the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon, on Half Mile Island, this afternoon. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Langdon.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation, New York, assisted by the Rev. S. D. Pond of St. Paul's Church, Norwalk. There were no attendants on bride or bridegroom. Prof. Ranieri Vilanova, a friend of Mr. Langdon, played the wedding march, and Lander's Orchestra of New York furnished other music. The affair was quietly conducted. Among those present were James E. Montgomery, J. Lynch Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene T. Lynch, Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Turner, Mrs. Edward L. Lynch, the Misses Floyd, William Floyd, Dr. and Mrs. Howard Clarkson, S. H. Olin, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Watts, the Rev. and Mrs. S. B. Pond, and Dr. and Mrs. James G. Gregory of Norwalk.

Levy—Friedman.

Samuel Henry Levy and Miss Estelle Friedman, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Friedman of 44 East Sixty-seventh Street, were married at Delmonico's last evening by the Rev. Dr. R. Grossman of Rodoph Sholom Synagogue. The ceremony was performed in the reception room under a bower of palms, evergreens, and roses. A wedding supper in the ballroom and dancing followed. Among those present was S. Ast, ninety-one years of age, the great-grandfather of the bride. The ushers were George Stettheimer, Abraham Cane, Sidney G. Hirschberg, Arthur Friedman, a brother of the bride, and B. Levy and M. Levy, brothers of the bridegroom.

Beatty—Brecke.

Mr. Robert Arthur Beatty and Miss Georgia Brecke, daughter of the late Charles J. Brecke, were married last evening at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck. Miss Julia Brecke, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Sadie Simpson, Miss Jessie Polhemus, Miss Emma Newman, and Miss Sidney Hagar. Mr. George A. Schmersahl was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Charles K. Brecke, William Watereau, John Hecker, Marshall S. Hagar, and James V. Simpson.

Schmidt—Lorton.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Miss Rita Lorton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Lorton, was married at the home of her parents this evening to Albert F. Schmidt of New York. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt will reside in New York City.

Chesapeake and Ohio.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 18.—At the annual meeting of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company to-day, the stockholders elected the following Board of Directors: Decatur Axtell, Richmond, Va.; George T. Bliss, New York; C. H. Coster, New York; Chauncey M. Depew, New York; Charles D. Dickey, Jr., New York; Walter B. Horn, Brooklyn; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; Samuel Spencer, New York; Henry T. Wickham, Richmond.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There would appear to be an epidemic of women's golf tournaments. There was a handicap contest at Morristown on Monday, the Baltusrol open tournament for women began yesterday, and will be continued, if the weather permits, to-day, and a woman's tournament will begin to-day, weather permitting, and will continue through to-morrow on the links of the Fairfield County Club, at Fairfield, Conn., for prizes presented by Mrs. Henry L. Cammann, while other women's tournaments are being arranged by many other clubs. The women members of the Dyker Meadow Club will have a handicap tournament on election day, Nov. 8, for two prizes offered respectively by Mrs. William D. Hester and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff. Meanwhile the men's golfing tournaments are "paling their ineffectual fires," and are receiving comparatively little attention from press or public.

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The scenes on the Baltusrol links yesterday were a repetition of those at Ardsley last week, with the exception that the Baltusrol players were not favored with the fine Autumn weather which blessed the Ardsley contest throughout, and that the links were not as crowded with spectators. The presence, however, of Miss Eidlitz, Mrs. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Helen Shelton, Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Miss Ruth Underhill, and others, induced many golf devotees, both men and women, to take the railroad ride to Short Hills and the pretty mile drive from there to the club, to witness the contest. There were many luncheons served in the clubhouse, and there were many handsome traps, filled with people from the Oranges, Summit, and even as far as Morristown, on the grounds. The finals for the Patronesses' and Consolation Cups will be played to-day, and there will be a putting contest in addition for several handsome prizes. Mr. Peter Marlé, who had the amiable fad last Summer of organizing these women's putting contests, and who is still at Lenox, ought to be present at Baltusrol to-day to give proper éclat to the event.

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The close of the Baltusrol tournament will have a pleasant social flavor, if it does not storm, as the Governors and patronesses have issued cards for a reception and tea at the clubhouse this afternoon. There will be music, and if the day is fine a number of well-known men and women will go out from the city on the 2 P. M. train to enjoy an afternoon in the country. This annual Autumn reception of the Baltusrol Club has become a feature of the Fall suburban season. If it should storm to-day, the affair will be postponed until to-morrow.

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Mr. and Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler have issued cards for the wedding reception of their daughter, Miss Anne Lorraine Wheeler, and Mr. Gilbert Robert Livingston, at their residence, 731 Park Avenue, this city, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 2. The reception is to follow a quiet ceremony, to which only the relatives of the couple are invited. When Mr. Livingston had decided on the date of his wedding, he invited his friend and college mate, Mr. George T. Clark of Oswego, to be his best man. Mr. Clark replied that he must regretfully decline owing to the fact that he was himself to be married in Oswego on the day following, Nov. 3. Neither of the young men knew that the other was engaged.

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Mr. John Gelston Floyd and Miss Elizabeth Wells, a daughter of Mr. Lawrence Wells, are to be married at the Church of the Ascension, in this city, on Nov. 9, and Mr. Frederick Prime Delafield and Miss Elsa Barber, daughter of Mr. Charles G. Barber, will be married in Trinity Chapel on Nov. 10.

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The wedding of Miss Edith Labouisse of New Orleans, La., and Mr. Harry Lane Eno will take place to-day at Saugatuck, Conn. The ceremony will be performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Brewster of the Diocese of Connecticut at the house of the bridegroom's father, Dr. Henry C. Eno. Miss Celeste Brittin of New Orleans, the daughter of ex-Mayor Brittin, and Miss Melford of Richmond, Va., will be the bridesmaids. The bridegroom's cousin, Mr. G. Pinchot of this city, will be best man, and among the ushers will be Messrs. Soley, Dominick, Lapsley, Stuart Wortley, and Dr. Schley, the grandson of Rear Admiral Schley. The ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast. The bride on her maternal grandfather's side is a cousin of the Rathbones of Albany. She is a descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, John Witherspoon, and also of Lady Kitty Duer.

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At Portsmouth, N. H., to-day will take place the wedding of Miss Gertrude Bailey Tredick and Mr. Percival Davis Griffiths of London, England, who has been a member of the colony of Britishers on Staten Island for some years. Miss Tredick is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Titus Salter Tredick and the granddaughter of the late Admiral Theodorus Bailey, who led the division under Admiral Farragut at the battle of New Orleans. Miss Mary de Peyster Bailey, the bride's cousin, will be maid of honor. Among the ushers will be Messrs. Beverly W. Robinson, Ralph T. Rokeby, Arthur Phipps Ripley, Reginald E. Bonner, Carlile Boyd, and Charles Pfizer, Jr. The bridesmaids will be Miss Hovey and Miss Yates of Portsmouth, Miss Justine de Peyster, Miss Amelia L. de Mauriac, and Miss Clara Irvin of this city, and Miss Harriet Post Swan of Oyster Bay, R. I. Dr. John Vanderpoel of this city will be best man. The ceremony will be performed at noon by the Rev. Henry Hovey, vicar of St. John's Church. Mr. Griffiths and his bride will sail for England shortly, and make their home in London.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Schall have leased for the Winter Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's former residence, on Irving Place, and will probably be among the entertainers this season. Mrs. Schall was formerly Mrs. Grenfell, Mrs. Charles Ashmore, and Miss Isabel Ashmore. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Esler, who spent the Summer abroad, and who are now at Sheffield, Mass., visiting Mrs. Esler's parents, will have a house in town this Winter. Miss Cornelia Beeckman and her brothers, Messrs. Gerard and J. William Beeckman, have given up their house, in which they have lived for so many years, 5 West Thirty-fourth Street, which is to be altered into a business building, and will move into a house on Madison Avenue.

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Among the passengers on the Kaiser Friedrich, which may be expected to-day, are Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Blair, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gould, Mrs. Chester W. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanford, Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant, Mr. Amos F. Eno, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Rutherford. Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford return after a long absence abroad, where they went for the benefit of Mrs. Rutherford's health. Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant spent the Summer with his brother, Mr. Lewis Rutherford, in Paris, and accompanies him home. Mr. Eno returns to be present at the wedding of his nephew, Mr. Harry Lane Eno, to Miss Labouisse at Saugatuck, Conn., to-day.

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The Fuerst Bismarck, which sailed from Cherbourg last Friday, has among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee.

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The Marquis and Marquise de Breteuil are at the Waldorf, and will remain there for some days; as is also Mr. James Brown Potter. Mrs. Allan McLane Hamilton will sail for Europe in November with Miss Margaret Waldo of Tuxedo, to spend the Winter. Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones and Miss Julia Waldo will remain in Tuxedo all Winter. Mrs. Duncan Elliot will probably spend the Winter with her sister, Mrs. Robert Appleton, in Boston.

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Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb have just returned from their annual hunting and fishing excursion in the Northwest. They took with them on their special private train not only their usual companions, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird and Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Purdy, but also Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence of Groton, Mass., the brother and sister-in-law of Mr. Prescott Lawrence. They had some fine shooting along the line of the Northern Pacific road.

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Mr. Harry Wainright Howe, and Miss Ethel Gardner, a daughter of Mr. Harrison Gardner of Longwood, Mass., will be married at noon to-day in the Episcopal Church at Longwood. Mr. Howe's mother was Miss Kate Wainright, who a few years ago was one of the most noted of Boston belles. Through his parents Mr. Howe is related to about half of the people prominent in Boston society. His two bachelor uncles, Messrs. Arthur and Henry Wainright, are prominent in Boston social life. Mr. and Mrs. Howe will live in New York.

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Many adieux and bonnes voyages will be given Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Henshaw Ward to-day on their sailing for England. Mrs. Ward's health has much improved, and Mr. Ward has taken a house in Warwickshire, near Leamington, for the Winter. Miss Alice Ward, his sister, will be one of the guests, and the Misses Ingraham of New York, who have been passing the last two years on the Continent, will visit Mrs. Ward. Mr. Ward, during his short stay in London has made many friends, and his entertainments last Summer in London were attended by many of the nobility and the shining lights of London society.

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Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and her daughter, Miss Beatrix Jones, sailed yesterday on the Trave for Bremen. They will be abroad some time. Miss Jones is still pursuing her study of forestry and landscape gardening.

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Theatre parties are all the vogue. For those who live on the Hudson or who have country places down on Long Island or in the hills of Westchester a trip to the city is a mere nothing, and a supper at Sherry's, Delmonico's, the Waldorf-Astoria, or the Metropolitan Club is followed by an immediate flitting to the midnight train. Others again keep both country and town houses open and a complete staff of servants at each. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have given several theatre parties of late, and so also have Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Fair. "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "The Christian" have been the plays patronized by the Astors and Mrs. Ogden Mills, who was in town for two evenings last week, and the music halls are not altogether neglected.

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Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck still lingers in this country, and she will remain with her sister, Mrs. Mills, until after the Horse Show. Her husband, however, has returned to England. His stay in this country was very short. His sister, Lady Tatton Sykes, has returned from the Continent and is at home at her English country seat. Her husband is still at war with his ritualistic rectors, and on two occasions recently a small-sized riot was precipitated in one of the churches of which he has the living. Lady Tatton Sykes is a Roman Catholic, but Sir Tatton has recently changed, as was already stated in this column, from High to Low Church. He desired that every vestige of ritualism should be removed from the church which he has built at Sledmere. The church has neither gas, electric lights, nor lamps, and as evening service is held there the congregation has been in a predicament. Sir Tatton Sykes advised them to bring their own lights. A few of the congregation did so, while others attacked those provided with candles and lamps with sticks, and a scrimmage resulted. All of this is very exciting to the clergy, and the English clerical newspapers are filled with details of the affair.

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It is not generally known that Mr. Thomas Worthington King, who, with his family, was drowned in the Mohegan last week, was the great-grandson of the celebrated Governor of Ohio, Thomas Worthington, and the great-grandson of Rufus King, twice Minister to England and first appointed by Washington.

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Every one is sorry to hear of the serious illness of Mrs. Jack Kirkland at New London. From last accounts she was obliged to have a trained nurse. The Kirklands have been living at New London for two years. Mr. Kirkland went to the war, very much against the wishes of his wife, and the worry produced by his absence brought on nervous prostration. Mr. Kirkland has not been able yet to be mustered out, but a furlough has been granted him. Among the volunteers returning from Santiago is Mr. Willie Wright, who had a severe attack of yellow fever. Mr. Wright has recovered and is still with his regiment.

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A state of affairs exists in the Herbert family of Muckross Abbey. Mr. Herbert, it will be remembered, was in this country about twelve years ago, and was engaged to be married to Miss Rebecca Williams of Baltimore. The wedding was suddenly postponed after the invitations were out, and then the engagement was announced "off." It made a great sensation, and Mr. Herbert was the cause of much uncomplimentary criticism. Miss Williams eventually married her physician in Baltimore, a half brother of Mr. Herbert came to this country, and was engaged as an engineer on the Harlem Ship Canal, and married Miss Lemist, a niece of Mrs. Frederic Esler of this city. He did not receive any share of the Herbert inheritances. Now it transpires that Muckross Abbey, with its splendid grounds and its superb view of the Killarney lakes and fells, has been seized by the Standard Insurance Company of London and offered for sale. The price asked is £65,000, or over $300,000. Mr. Herbert, his son, and his daughter-in-law are living in tents on an island in Kenmare Bay. He hopes to build some kind of a house at this place, but just at present the family is not in the most comfortable of circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Herbert live in Westchester County.

Mrs. Palmer to Return to Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Potter Palmer has decided to return to Newport next season. When Mrs. Palmer entertained a Prince last Summer, she invited a number of the leaders of society to her dinners in his honor. Some of them, resenting Mrs. Palmer's bid for social leadership, declined her advances, but this has not deterred Chicago's leader from preparations for another campaign.

VAIN RACE TO SAVE A LIFE.

Henry Amelung's Mother Telephoned Police Her Son Had Gone to Prospect Park to Kill Himself.

Henry Amelung, twenty-five years old, of 480 Second Street, Brooklyn, despondent because of ill-health, went to Lookout Hill, in Prospect Park, yesterday afternoon and there blew out his brains with a revolver. His mother, aware of his purpose, hurried from her home to a telephone station and called up Police Headquarters.

"My son has gone to Lookout Hill, in Prospect Park, to kill himself," she said, tremblingly, to the operator at Headquarters. "For God's sake send an officer to stop him!"

The operator lost no time in communicating the message he had received to Capt. McNamara of the Park Police. A few moments later a mounted policeman was galloping through the park toward Lookout Hill. At the foot of the hill in a clump of bushes he found Amelung, but too late. He was lying dead upon the grass, a bullet wound in his right temple and a revolver beside him.

Amelung was a commission broker, with an office in the Produce Exchange Building. He was unmarried and lived with his mother. He had been in poor health for some time and had become despondent. He left the house yesterday shortly after noon. Soon after he left, a servant found a note in his room addressed to his mother. The note contained information as to his insurance and other papers, and ended with the declaration that the writer was going to Lookout Hill, in Prospect Park, to kill himself.

HUSBAND SHOT WRONG MAN.

O'Brien Wounds Ranney on Second Attempt to Kill Quackenbush.

Ernest L. Ranney, twenty years old, of 572 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, was shot in front of his home last night by Grant O'Brien, formerly of Jersey City, but who now lives in New York. The bullet struck Ranney in the left arm, inflicting a flesh wound. O'Brien fled, but was pursued by Policeman Reddy, who caught him at Bergen Square. He drew his pistol, but several citizens went to Reddy's assistance, and O'Brien was overpowered and taken to the Montgomery Street Police Station. There he said he had no intention of shooting Ranney, but mistook him for Edward C. Quackenbush, who lives in the same house, and whom he accused of alienating Mrs. O'Brien's affections.

About a year ago O'Brien went to Quackenbush's coal office, in Newark Avenue, and fired a shot at a clerk who sat with his back to the door. He did not hit him. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months. He has not yet begun to serve his term, however, as his counsel secured a writ of error.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Board.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—At a meeting of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Directors to-day J. Malcolm Forbes, son of the late John M. Forbes, was chosen a Director, and John L. Gardner was chosen Chairman of the board. Mr. Gardner was first elected a Director in 1878.

MRS.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7 per cent, Bonds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.
MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

The conversion into the 4½% First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1936, undertaken by the undersigned, has reduced the amount of 7% Bonds left outstanding to about $2,000,000, due and payable in 1900.

The 4½% Bonds, except for the about $2,000,000 7% Bonds yet outstanding, constitute, together with the 4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The offer is now made to the holders of the 7% Bonds to refund the same into the 4½% Gold Bonds, due 1936, at the price of 104%, the 7% Bonds to be taken on a 3½% interest basis to maturity.

A statement showing the exact terms upon which the exchange is made can be had on application at the offices of the undersigned or at the UNITED STATES TRUST CO., where bonds should be presented for conversion.

This offer is subject to withdrawal or modification without notice.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine Street. 30 Broad Street.
New York, October 11, 1898.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF STOCKholders should at once resist in the courts, by an injunction restraining the Reorganization Committee, from carrying out their inequitable plan. This injunction to prevent stock from being declared valueless that will not pay unjust assessment. The wrong of the plan can then be unfolded, and the committee may be forced to present another one in keeping with equity. Stockholders remember that committes are simply trustees for shareholders, and their plans must in equity be in keeping with this fundamental idea. Who will start it?

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Retsof Mining Co. Bonds
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.

October 10th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., October 20th, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2d, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

New York, October 11, 1898.

The quarterly dividend of THREE-FOURTHS OF ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company will be paid November 5th proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business October 31st instant, from net earnings of quarter ending September 30th ultimo.

Checks to cover will be mailed to stockholders accordingly. CHARLES W. DRAKE, Treasurer.

The H. B. Claflin Company,

Corner of Church and Worth Sts., N. Y. City.
New York, October 19, 1898.

The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid November 1st.

Transfer books will be closed at 12 M. Oct. 22d, and reopened at 10 A. M. Nov. 2.

D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.

The quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared, payable on Nov. 1, 1898, to Stockholders of record Oct. 20th.

The transfer books will be closed from Oct. 20th to Nov. 2, 1898.

Oct. 17, 1898. FREDERICK VIEWEG, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Zucker & Levett & Loeb Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the election of two Inspectors of Election to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Company, 526 West Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York, on the last Wednesday of October, (Oct. 26,) 1898, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. WALTER L. LOEB, Secy.

Dated Oct. 11, 1898.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5% Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Thursday, Oct. 20, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1898, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1898.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull and irregular.

Business on the Stock Exchange shrunk still further yesterday, the day's total aggregating only about 150,000 shares. This is the smallest day's total since the standstill times in last July. Brokers on the floor devote themselves more to politics than to market transactions. So animated have some political discussions become that officers of the Stock Exchange have felt obliged to rule that betting contracts can no longer be made on the floors of the Exchange.

Commission house activity has disappeared wholly. Out of yesterday's total business it would probably be an overestimate to figure that 10 per cent. came from other than strictly professional quarters. Apprehensions of a setback for honest money in the coming Congressional elections are developing into a rather effective scarecrow.

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It is not merely the little fellows of Wall Street who profess anxiety over the Congressional outlook, for some of the foremost of strong interests join in the worry. It is not that anywhere there yet appears what may be considered evidence of probable free silver gains, but on all sides the feeling seems to be that the investment public is likely to imagine that some such evidence is accumulating—and it is Wall Street's faith always that unless the public joins in the market little of profit can appear. Much stress, moreover, is laid upon the fact that publicity is given abroad to representations that the sound-money majority in Congress is imperiled. If Europe begins to show nervousness on this account, further European sales of American stocks are likely to show. But in this regard it is to be borne in mind that at no time in years past has Europe held so few American stocks as at present; the threat of European liquidation is not the menace that some time ago it might have been.

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Railway traffic returns improve almost uniformly so far as the standard roads of the country are concerned. What is particularly encouraging in the situation is the fact that west-bound business has of a sudden begun to develop and extend on an exceptionally large scale. It is in west-bound business that the bigger railroads find most profit.

No change appears, either, in the record which comes from practically every business quarter of the West. With political doubts out of the way, Wall Street could not but respond naturally and heartily to such growing evidences of National prosperity. But with political uncertainties much hippodromed, there seems little immediate prospect of any change in the present waiting attitude.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $48,500 3s, coupon, at 105¾@105¾@105¾; $300, do., small, at 105½@105¾, and $1,000, do., registered, at 105¼.

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In State securities, $13,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991, sold at 78⅝.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Met. Street Ry	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Chicago & N. W.	1	M. Iron t. r., stpd.	1
Cleve., Cor. & W.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Consol. Gas	1⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Delaware & Hud.	½	Oreg. R. R. & Nav.	⅝
Ed. Ill. 1st pf. N. S.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Ill. Steel t. r., stam'd.	2¼	U. S. Paul & Omaha	⅜
Inter. Paper pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co. pf.	½	Hawaiian Sugar	1⅜
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1¾	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1⅜
Am. Tobacco	2	Manhattan Con	⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	6	Pacific Coast	2
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Peoria & Eastern	1⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	¾	Third Avenue	1
Col. Midland pf.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	4	U. S. Rubber	½
Gen. Electric	⅞		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Lex. Av. & P. Fy. 1st.	1	Tenn. C. & I., 1st	
Or. S. Line, Inc. A.	1	Tenn 6s	3
St. P., M. & M. 1½	8.1		

Bonds Declined.

Brooklyn City 1st	1	Erie prior 4s	1½
F. & P. M., Pt. H.	1	N. Y., S. & W. gren.	2
Div. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $157,775,463; balance, $8,682,163; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,842,252.

Money on call in London at 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for demand, $4.84⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Paris francs and francs were quoted at 5.24⅜, less 1-16 for long, and 5.22½, less 1-16 for short, reichsmarcks at 94⅛ and 94⅜@94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—5@7½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

BIG SALE OF TOBACCO STOCK.

Tobacco Trust preferred stock jumped into prominence yesterday through the sale of 18,500 shares at 115 "seller 30." Other transactions in the stock were at 116, at which price it closed, showing a loss of 6 points for the day.

The sale of a big block of Tobacco preferred was looked upon throughout the Street as merely a scheme to call attention to the marketing of the recently issued preferred stock. The Tobacco Trust is believed to have many securities to distribute, some already have been marketed, and some—for instance, the new scrip which is to be issued—is still to be put out. The big sale of the preferred stock yesterday was in two single blocks, one of 12,500 and the other of 6,000 shares. The sellers were C. I. Hudson & Co., and the buyers were Prince & Whitely and Fellowes Davis & Co.

The apparently authentic statement yesterday regarding the breaking up of the plug tobacco combination was much discussed in Wall Street. It was the general opinion that the abandonment of the Continental Company scheme will lead to a very severe war in the tobacco trade. Definite news was hard to get during business hours, although the Louisville wires were kept hot with queries.

SUGAR TRUST ACTIVE.

Sugar Trust kept its position as the most active stock on the list yesterday, but fluctuations in it were comparatively narrow, and it closed for the day slightly above 113, showing a small advance. The buying of the stock was done chiefly by traders, many of whom seemed to want to cover their short Sugar, and there was also some little buying for the long account. Brokers who have recently been heavy sellers of the stock were again active in that direction yesterday, although they were not inclined to be persistent nor to hammer the market. Some new stories of a settlement of the Trust's trade war were in circulation, which were of the same indefinite and unreliable character as those with which the Street has been inflicted for some time past. The only real news of the day was the advance in special grades of refined sugars.

IN THE COAL TRADE.

Regarding the coal trade situation, The Coal Trade Journal will to-day say:

"Hard coal trade cannot be called active, yet at the same time there is a very large tonnage being moved from the mines either to dealers or the usual stocking places. It is seen from the statistics that the shipments from the mines are about the same as last year up to the present time, and probably this position will be held until the close of the year, for the interest of the financiers in the anthracite industry is paramount to the commercial. There has been little in the past week's business to distinguish it from any of its more recent predecessors. The market favors the buyer at present.

"In soft coal trade circles there is the continued report of heavy tonnage being done and marketed, as a rule, at very low prices, especially when one considers the value of this grade of fuel. It is not to be had at less figures at any loading port in the world, and it is this fact that leads many of the producers doing business at the seaboard to hope for an expansion of their trade in the direction of outside markets, as to the West Indies, South and Central America. It would indeed be gratifying if there should be some expansion in this direction, for it might lead to a firmer condition of the trade at home if a market could be had for the surplus. In any event, we are glad to note that some of the producers no longer feel the necessity of parting with their coal at the very low figures heard of early in the year. The very cheap water freights on the Atlantic have been the means of putting the best soft coal into many places in New England at exceptionally inviting prices."

NORTHERN PACIFIC BUYING.

Northern Pacific common was one of the most active stocks yesterday, nearly 10,000 shares changing hands. The stock fluctuated over a fractional range, and closed with a loss of one-eighth of 1 per cent. Northern Pacific preferred showed strength early in the day, selling up to 75¾. A later reaction closed it with a fractional loss. Of both stocks there was continued buying by friends of Mr. J. P. Morgan, among whom there is increasing confidence in the Northern Pacific property.

ST. PAUL'S EARNINGS.

St. Paul's record-breaking earnings had but little influence in yesterday's market. They were widely discussed and were everywhere pointed to as evidence of good traffics, but nowhere was there buying based upon them. St. Paul itself made a small gain. Rock Island made a fractional loss. Burlington stood still. In fact, Northwest and Omaha were the only granger stocks making substantial advances.

FEDERAL STEEL ISSUES.

The Federal Steel stocks continued active yesterday, both common and preferred being among the few issues in which there were transactions of more than 3,000 shares. Both stocks closed unchanged. The buying of them was of the same excellent character as that which has been noted for some time past on the curb.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $20,041 in Edison Electric Illuminating of New York's surplus for September.

Agreement by Denver, Leadville and Gunnison's bondholders to the sale of the property to the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Reorganization Committee.

Increase of $25,710 in Chicago and West Michigan's surplus net earnings for August, making a decrease in the deficit since Jan. 1 of $38,715.

Annual meeting of Chesapeake and Ohio. Retiring Board of Directors re-elected.

Increase of $1,972 in surplus net earnings of Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western for August, making an increase of $35,504 since Jan. 1.

Allegation that Canadian Pacific has not kept faith with the American roads in so far as a restoration of east-bound passenger rates.

Deficit of $1,364 shown by Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham for August, making a deficit of $10,732 since Jan. 1.

Increase of ½ per cent. in the semi-annual dividend of Grand Rapids Gas Light Company to 3 per cent.

Annual meeting Southern Railway. Board of Directors increased from nine to eleven members.

Application to Stock Exchange to list $18,000,000 additional capital stock of the Pullman's Palace Car Company.

Increase of $805,500 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $1,493,905 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Boston advices stating that John L. Gardner has been elected Chairman of Burlington's Board of Directors.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in October showed decreases:

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	$4,854
Denver and Rio Grande	14,700
International and Great Northern	27,996
Iowa Central	5,910
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	10,466
Kansas City Suburban Belt	2,075
Mexican Central	56,473
Mexican National	13,159
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	60,440
St. Joseph and Grand Island	4,397
Texas Pacific	20,111
Wabash	6,270
Total increase twelve roads	$226,851
Increase previously reported	139,627
Total increase, thirteen roads	$366,478

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The following showed decreases:

Canadian Pacific	$37,000
New York, Ontario and Western	5,820
Rio Grande Western	11,100
Wisconsin Central	9,571
Total decrease, four roads	$63,491
Decrease previously reported	709
Total decrease, four roads	$64,200
Net increase	$302,278

COAL STOCKS INACTIVE.

The anthracite coal shares did not maintain their conspicuous position yesterday. The weakness and activity which made them notable on Monday disappeared, and during the day the stocks held firmly and did not cut much figure in the trading. Barely a thousand shares of Jersey Central were dealt in, and that stock made a small fractional gain. Lackawanna did not appear at all in the trading, while Delaware and Hudson figured for only 300 shares, the latter stock's net change being a fractional advance. The Readings were more active, but they fluctuated over narrow ranges and made small fractional changes. There was some scattering covering by traders, who joined in the selling of the coal stocks on Monday, but purchases of this character were not consequential and did not have much effect upon the stock's market prices.

LORAIN AND WHEELING STRENGTH.

Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling stocks showed considerable strength yesterday, gaining a full point apiece on comparatively light transactions. The preferred, with only 1,100 shares to its credit, sold up to 46. The common made its advance on transactions in only 200 shares.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week ending Tuesday were valued at $10,124,415, against $9,318,915 in the preceding week and $8,630,510 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $364,890,222, against $316,586,146 in the corresponding period of last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	217	218½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	12	12¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	122	125
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	40	40
N.Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	95	96
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio and Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26	26¾
Amsterdam preferred	64	65½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21½	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas. Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	127½
Standard Gas pfd.	149	147
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	99
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	25	26
American Typefounding	63½	65
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	60⅝	61¼
Glucose pf.	103½	109½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	88	90
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	92
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	340	351
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	20	20¼
Standard Distilling pf.	61½	69½
Standard Oil Trust	416	417
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	102	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	163	165

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass'y paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23¼

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¾c.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.15, 500 Phoenix at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Comstock sold at .04, 2,000 Creede & Cripple Creek at .06, 100 Iron Silver at .70. 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .23@.24, 500 Ophir at .42, 500 Sierra Nevada at .70.

On the Mining Exchange 1,600 shares of American Flag sold at .04½@.04⅝, 500 Alamo at .03¼@.03⅝@.03¼, 8,000 Copper Rock at .00⅝@.0070, 4,000 Gold Magnet at .002@.001¾, 100 Isabella at .24¾, 400 Jefferson at .05@.04⅞, 1,000 Justine at .03½ buyer 30, 60,000 Pilgrim at .004@.004½ buyer 3, 700 Rocky Mountain at .09⅜@.09½, and 100,000 Sentinel at .003.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.05	Kings & Pen.	.14
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.08
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.08	Little Chief	.18
Cal. B. H.	.15	Mexican	.12
Choliar	.10	Ophir	.40
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.12
Com. Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.68	Plymouth Con	.05
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.05
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.65
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con	1.65
Father De Smet	.17	Union Con	.17
Gould & Curry	.15	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.75	Yellow Jacket	.17

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ophir	.40
American Coal	1.15	Occidental	.60
Belcher	.05	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.10	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Breece	.90	Potosi	.05
Brunswick Con.	.09	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf	3.50
Choliar	.03	Savage	.03
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.60
Chrysolite	.12	Standard	1.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	.55	Small Hopes	1.05
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Union Consol	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.04
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.03	Yellow Jacket	.10
Deadwood Terra	.40	Argentum Juanita	.19
Eureka Con.	.20	Adamo	.02
Father De Smet	.11	Anaconda	.40
Gould & Curry	.15	Cripple Creek Con.	.67
Hale & Norcross	.80	Creede & Crip. CK.	.04
Homestake	50.00	Gold & Globe	.02
Horn Silver	1.10	Golden Fleece	.20
Iron Silver	.65	Isabella	.23
Julia Con	.01	Mollie Gibson	.20
Kingston & Pemb.	.30	Mount Rosa	.15
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.03
Leadville Con	.08	Portland	1.30
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.12	Union	.15
Moulton	.20	Work	.07
Ontario	3.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04¼	Gold Coin C. C.	1.25
Gold Magnet	.001½	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.10¼
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.25
Pilgrim	.003⅝	Isabella	.24
Rocky Mountain	.08	Jefferson	.04
St. P. Cariboo	.25	Justine	.02½
Waldorf	.02¼	Lillie	1.10
Alamo	.03	M. Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.50	Mount Rosa	.17
Anchoria	.03	Old Gold	.00½
Crip. Cr. Con.	.08	Sentinel	.003¾
Cannon Ball	.005	Union	.18
Copper Rock	.00⅝	Work	.07¼
Elkton	1.01		

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	360	Manhattan	200
American Exch.	171	Mechanics'	160
Broadway	225	Mercantile	167
Butch. & Drovers'.	67½	Merchants'	140
Central National	160	National Union	230
Chatham	200	New Amsterdam	225
Commerce	206	N. Y. County	1200
Continental	126	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	91
Corn Exchange	260	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fourth National	160	Park	320
Garfield National	1000	Phenix	90
German-American	112	Republic	155⅞
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	178
Hanover	400	Second National	450
Importers & Tdrs'.	470	Seventh National	130
Irving	147½	State of New York	108
Leather Manfrs'	175	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	130

There was a sale of 50 shares of Phenix at 90.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

40 shares Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company common, $100 each, 129⅜.

10 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company common, $100 each, 114¾.

37 shares Third Avenue Railroad Company common, $100 each, 152½.

25 shares Irving National Bank, $50 each, 152¼.

10 shares Riverside Bank, $100 each, 200.

90 shares Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, $100 each, 112¼.

$1,500 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, profits 1894, dated Aug. 4, 1894, 103¼.

20 shares Michigan-Peninsular Car Company common, $100 each, 9½.

50 shares United States Printing Company common, $100 each, 70.

30 shares United States Playing Card Company common, $100 each, 50.

$1,000 Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due, 1937, 108½.

$3,000 Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due, 1920, (reorganization certificates,) 95.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, $200.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	340
2d week Oct.	$84,722	$79,868	$77,529
From July 1	1,180,574	1,097,977	1,049,463
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,678	6,547	6,444
2d week Oct.	$607,000	$644,000	$440,000
From Jan. 1	19,440,247	17,708,340	15,445,712
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
2d week Oct.	$186,000	$171,300	$141,600
From July 1	2,818,000	2,407,800	2,180,494
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week Oct.	$124,789	$96,703	$98,910
From July 1	1,106,577	1,079,103	1,074,716
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	497
2d week Oct.	$46,812	$40,902	$38,589
From July 1	634,612	547,535	468,209
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	523	523	339
2d week Oct.	$70,197	$59,731	$17,197
From Jan. 1	2,549,012	1,715,797	570,962
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
2d week Oct.	$11,423	$9,348	$5,597
From Jan. 1	405,769	299,480	277,154
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,860	1,860
2d week Oct.	$274,573	$218,100	$194,936
From Jan. 1	10,277,676	10,407,023	7,764,395
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
2d week Oct.	$119,963	$106,804	$111,857
From Jan. 1	4,751,644	4,641,867	3,895,280
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
2d week Oct.	$351,244	$290,804	$288,714
From July 1	3,599,615	3,647,241	3,594,290
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
2d week Oct.	$77,581	$83,495	$74,474
From July 1	1,220,475	1,293,295	1,265,983
RIO

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
35½	36½	100	American Cotton Oil..	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
85	86	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	86	86	86	86	— ½
73¼	79¾	320	Am. Malting Co. pf...	130½	130½	130½	130½	.....
130	184	4	American Express....					.....
11	11½	905	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	11¼	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
33	34½	208	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	33	33	33	33	—1¼
113	113⅞	38,965	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	113½	113⅞	112⅝	113⅛	+ ⅛
107½	..	17	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	107	108¼	107	108¼	.....
96	98	130	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	97½	97½	97½	97½	.....
113¾	114	15,220	American Tobacco	115	115	113	113⅞	—2
116	118	18,923	Am. Tobacco pf.....	115	116	115	116	—6
30	30½	500	Am. Steel & W. Co....	30¼	30½	29¾	30¼	+1¼
88	88½	200	Am. Steel & W. Co. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+1
12½	12⅞	205	At., T. & S. F.....	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	....
33⅜	33¾	2,441	At., T. & S. F. pf....	33½	33⅞	33⅜	33¾	+ ¼
44	45	525	B. & O., all iss. pd....	45	45	45	45	....
64¼	64⅝	4,438	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	64½	65	64	64⅜	+ ⅛
122	124½	30	Brooklyn Union Gas..	124	124	124	124	.....
7½	8½	200	Brunswick City.....	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	— ¼
82½	83¼	400	Canadian Pacific	83	83	82⅞	82⅞	— ⅛
25	26	50	Central Pacific	25	25	25	25	....
21¾	21¾	200	Chesapeake & Ohio...	21½	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	....
154	158	5	Chicago & Alton.....	155	155	155	155	....
114⅜	114½	3,869	Chi., Bur. & Quincy....	114⅝	114⅝	114⅜	114½	....
54	54⅞	100	Chicago & East. Ill....	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+ ¼
105	106½	2	Chicago & East. Ill. pf.	106¾	106⅝	106¾	106⅝	....
13⅞	14	2,210	Chicago Great West...	14⅛	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
107½	107⅝	9,115	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	107½	107⅞	107¼	107½	+ ⅛
160	160½	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	160	160	160	160	....
131	131¼	750	Chicago & Northw....	130½	131¼	130½	131	+1
100⅝	100⅞	1,323	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	101¼	101¾	100⅝	100⅝	— ¼
33½	33⅝	125	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
39¼	39⅝	15	C., C., C. & St. L....	38⅜	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	....
16⅝	17¼	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	17	17¼	17	17¼	+1
44¾	45⅜	1,100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	44⅜	46	44⅜	45⅜	+1
20½	21¼	750	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅜
15	16½	100	Colorado Midland pf..	15	15	15	15	—1¼
4½	5½	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I...	5	5	5	5	....
171	174	183	Consolidated Gas	173⅞	173⅞	173⅞	173⅞	+1⅜
102⅝	102⅞	300	Del. & Hudson	101⅞	103	101⅞	103	+ ⅛
54⅜	54⅝	575	Denver & R. G. pf....	54⅜	54½	54⅜	54½	+ ⅜
123	125	177	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	124½	124½	124½	124½	+5
33	33¾	230	Erie 1st pf.....	33⅜	33½	33⅜	33½	— ¼
..	..	50	Erie 1st. & Tel.....	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	....
32	33	20	Evans. & T. H.....	33	33	33	33	....
58	62	100	Evans. & T. H. pf....	60	60	60	60	—4
29¾	29¾	3,850	Federal Steel, wh'n iss.	30	30	30	29¾	....
69⅝	70	3,705	Fed. St. pf., wh'n iss..	70⅝	70⅝	70	70	— ⅛
78	79	560	General Electric	78⅝	78⅝	78	78	— ⅛
138¼	139½	492	Great Northern pf....	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	—1¼
43	44	560	Hawaiian Sugar	44¼	44¼	44	44	+¼
108¾	109	602	Illinois Central	109	108⅞	108⅞	109	+2¼
92¾	93¼	300	Ill. Steel Co., t. r., std.	92½	93	92½	93	— ¼
53⅜	54	300	International Paper....	54	54	53½	53¾	— ¼
87¼	87⅝	700	Int. Paper pf.....	87	87	86	86½	+ ½
18½	19	210	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	16½	17	16½	17	.....
47	48	30	Laclede Gas	47¾	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	.....
90	93	5	Laclede Gas pf.....	93	93	93	93	.....
59½	60	520	Lake Erie & West. pf.	62½	62½	60¼	60¼	—1⅝
47	55	50	Long Island	52	52	52	52	.....
54¾	54⅞	2,000	Louisville & Nashville.	55¼	55⅝	54¾	54¾	— ⅜
95⅛	95¼	8,745	Manhattan Con	96¼	96¼	95¼	95¼	— ⅞
160⅝	161	5,943	Metropolitan St. Ry...	160	161	160	160½	—1
89½	91	141	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	90	90	90	90	+ ½
126	126¾	805	Minn. Iron, r., std..	126	128½	126	126¼	+ ½
29¾	30¼	935	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	29¾	30⅛	29¾	30	+ ¼
32¼	32½	290	Missouri Pacific	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32½	+ ¼
32½	33	355	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	32½	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜	+ ¼
108	112	7	National Lead Co. pf.	110½	110½	110½	110⅞	....
3¼	3½	140	National Linseed Oil..	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
39	43	400	New Central Coal	40	40	40	40	— ¾
85	..	1,075	New Jersey Central...	86	86	85	85⅝	— ⅜
103¼	105	950	New York Air Brake..	103	105	103	105	— ⅜
115⅜	115⅝	295	New York Central	115⅜	115⅝	115⅛	115⅛	— ⅛
40	40¼	9,555	Northern Pacific	40¼	40⅝	40	40⅝	— ⅛
75¼	75½	1,956	Northern Pacific pf..	75½	75⅝	75	75¼	— ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	300	Ontario & Western...	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
52½	54	100	Oregon R. & Nav....	52⅝	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
44½	45¼	200	Pacific Coast	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	....
117⅜	117½	1,250	Pennsylvania R.R....	117⅜	117⅝	117½	117½	—⅛
3½	..	1,280	Peoria & Eastern....	3½	3½	3½	3½	—⅝
102⅝	102⅞	1,430	People's Gas, Chicago.	103¼	103¼	102⅝	102⅝	....
65¼	66½	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	....
198	199	152	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	198	198	198	198	....
5⅞	6	200	Quicksilver pf.....	6	6	6	6	....
16⅜	16¼	2,110	Reading	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
39	39¼	1,280	Reading 1st pf.....	39	39¼	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅛
19	19¾	500	Reading 2d pf.....	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
171	176	70	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	171	171	171	171	....
79	80	200	St. Paul & Omaha....	79½	79¾	79¼	79¾	+ ⅛
22	23	300	Southern Pacific	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
85	88	170	Southern Railway	85	85⅝	85	85⅝	....
34⅝	34½	763	Southern Railway pf..	34⅜	34⅝	34½	34½	....
6	6⅝	70	Standard R. & T....	6¼	6¼	6	6	....
13⅜	13¼	125	Texas Pacific	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	—1
150	153	125	Third Avenue	151	151	151	151	— ¼
32⅜	32⅝	1,900	Union Pacific	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅝
65	65¼	4,337	Union Pacific pf.....	65⅝	65⅝	65	65⅛	— ½
1⅝	1¾	2,560	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
63¾	64	685	U. S. Leather pf.....	64	64	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
37½	37¾	650	United States Rubber..	38¼	38⅝	38	38	— ⅛
20	20¼	410	Wabash pf.....	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
92¾	93¼	200	West Chicago Street...	93	93¼	93	93¼	+ ⅛
90¾	91¼	942	Western Union Tel....	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	.....
3⅜	3¾	25	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
17¼	19	100	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	18	18	18	18	....
Sales.....		166,950						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
1,000.....101½
500.....101
3,000.....101
500.....101
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
11,000.....109
Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000.....95½
1,000.....96
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
10,000.....88
At, T & S F adjst 4s
23,000.....71⅝
64,000.....71¾
10,000.....71⅝
Gen 4s
1,000.....93¾
7,000.....93⅝
14,000.....93⅜
8,000.....93⅞
B & O 4s, when issued
40,000.....93¾
2,000.....93⅝
5,000.....93⅜
Brooklyn City 1st
2,000.....114
Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000.....104
Bklyn Q & W C 5s
14,000.....88
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000.....110
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000.....113⅞
Cent Ohio reorg 1st
5,000.....107⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000.....117
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
6,000.....84¾
Chi, B & Q con 7s
1,000.....116⅛
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
12,000.....103¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000.....108½
Chicago & Erie 1st
6,000.....112
Chi, M & St. P. Chi & Pac West 5s
1,000.....117¾
Chi & N W cons 7s
1,000.....143
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
5,000.....104½
Chi Term Trans 4s
10,000.....89¾
N Y Central & Hudson,
51,000.....89⅝
Den & Rio Grande 4s
2,000.....97¼
2,000.....97½
20,000.....97½
Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000.....93¾
5,000.....93¾
5,000.....94
Det, Mac & Mar L G
5,000.....17
Dul & Iron Range 1st
15,000.....106¼
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
3,000.....101½
2,000.....101¾
5,000.....101⅞
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st
10,000.....105
Erie 4s prior bonds
5,000.....90½
10,000.....90⅝
2,000.....90
15,000.....90¼
22,000.....90
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000.....98¾
7,000.....99
Total sales.....

Erie gen lien 4s
5,000.....70
5,000.....70¼
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s
1,000.....92½
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000.....85¼
Ill Cent, Louisv Div 3½s
5,000.....75½
10,000.....93¾
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000.....105
1,000.....105½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
2,000.....73½
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
10,000.....90¾
L S & Mich So 3½s
1,000.....106½
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
3,000.....103½
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
2,000.....121
Louisv & Nash unified gold 4s
10,000.....90⅝
14,000.....90½
Manhattan Ry con 4s
8,000@20F.....92⅜
Met St Ry gen 6s
1,000.....113¾
Mil, L S & W ext 5s
5,000.....118¼
Minn & St L con 5s
10,000.....108½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
17,000.....88
5,000.....88¼
2,000.....88
5,000.....88⅜
20,000.....88½
5,000.....88¼
15,000.....88⅝
8,000.....88⅜
12,000.....88⅝
Mo, K & T 2d
10,000.....61½
Mo, K & T of T 5s
6,000.....83
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
3,000.....104¾
1,000.....104⅞
3,000.....104⅜
1,000@20F.....104¾
Nash, C & St L con
2,000.....103
N Y Cent 1st coup
10,000.....117⅜
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
12,000.....94⅜
N Y Central & Hudson, Mich Cent col 3½s
2,000.....93
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000.....104⅝
5,000.....93¾
25,000.....104¾
N Y, O & W con 5s
6,000.....107⅜
4,000.....107½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
6,000@10F.....102⅜
3,000.....102½
9,000@10F.....102⅝
1,000.....102½
N Y, S & W G M
2,000.....82
Norf & W Ry con 4s
5,000.....83
5,000@20F.....83
8,000.....83⅛
North Pac 1st 6s
1,000.....117
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
1,000.....66¾
1,000.....66½
Oregon R & N 4s
21,000.....99½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
39,000.....100½
1,000.....105⅝
2,000.....100½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
19,000.....107
Inc A 5s
25,000.....75
9,000.....75½
5,000.....75½
Oregon S L, inc B & col trust
5,000.....56
Pacific Coast 1st 5s
1,000.....105½
Pitts & West 1st
6,000.....93½
Reading Co gen 4s
4,000.....81
30,000.....80¾
24,000.....81
Rio Grande West 1st
3,000.....87¾
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
5,000.....97
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
3,000.....110
6,000@10F.....110
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000.....67¾
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000.....109
Standard R & T 6s
1,000.....76
1,000.....75
2,000.....76
Standard R & T inc
6,000.....10
6,000.....18½
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn Div 6s
7,000.....93
Tex & N O con 5s
5,000.....102¼
9,000.....102⅜
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000.....107½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000.....44¾
5,000.....44⅞
45
20,000.....45¼
5,000.....45¼
10,000.....45
16,000.....45
7,000.....45⅛
3,000.....45¼
3,000.....45
Union Pacific 4s
1,000.....99¼
16,000.....99⅛
10,000.....99¼
24,000.....99¼
30,000s3.....99
11,000.....99¼
99⅜
30,000.....99¼
5,000b3.....99¼
3,000.....99¼
500.....99⅜
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000.....77¼
10,000.....77⅜
2,000.....77¼
31,000.....77
Wabash 2d 5s
3,000.....87½
1,000.....87⅞
1,000.....88
West Shore gtd 4s
1,000.....109⅞
30,000.....110
Registered
500.....109
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
6,000.....59

$40,000.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10..Am. Sp. Mfg.....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
35,280..Am. Sug. Ref..	113⅝	113⅞	112⅝	113
2,980..Am. Tobacco ..	115¼	115¼	113¼	113⅝
20..Am. Sug. R. pf.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
560..A., T. & S.F. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33⅝
2,100..Elyn Rapid T...	64¼	65⅛	64	64½
2,130..C., B. & Q.....	114⅝	114⅝	114¼	114½
3,850..C., M. & St. P.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅛	107½
330..C., R. I. & P..	101	101¼	100⅞	100⅞
50..Chicago & N. W.	131	131	131	131
250..Central of N. J..	84⅝	85¼	84⅝	85⅝
100..Fed. Steel	30	30	30	30
20..Gen. Electric ..	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
190..Louis. & Nash..	53⅛	53⅝	54⅛	54⅛
1,980..Manhattan	96¼	96½	95¼	95⅝
20..Mo. Pacific	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜
2,480..Nor. Pacific	40⅜	40¼	40	40
150..N. Pacific pf....	75⅜	75⅞	75¼	75⅛
1,020..People's Gas ..	103¼	103½	102⅝	102⅝
100..Reading	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
380..Reading 1st pf.	39	39½	38⅝	39½
210..Union Pacific pf.	65¼	65⅝	65	65
20..U. S. Rubber...	39	39	39	39
80..Wabash pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼

$3,470.

BONDS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000..A., T. & S.F. adj.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
20,000..Texas Pac. 2d..	44⅜	45	44⅜	45
10,000..U. P., D.& G.1st.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼

$40,000.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The market to-day was featureless, but firm in tone. Electric and People's 4s advanced to 92. This places them 1½ above Philadelphia Traction. A persistent demand for the stock kept Philadelphia Manufacturing at 20⅝. Continued heavy earnings sustained the Choctaws, and the Readings displayed more steadiness.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	19⅞	20
Northern Pacific common t. c.	40	40¼
Northern Pacific pf.	75	..
Pennsylvania	58⅝	58⅞
Reading t. c.	8¾	8¼
Reading 1st pf.	19⅝	19⅞
Reading 2d pf.	9½	9¾
St. Paul	107⅜	107½
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania	3½	3⅝
Metropolitan Railway	160¾	161½
Philadelphia Traction	90⅜	91
Baltimore Consolidated	24½	24⅝
Union Traction	19⅝	19⅞
Electric Storage	37⅜	38¼
Electric Storage preferred	44½	45
United Gas Improvement	120¼	121
Welsbach Light	44	44½
New Jersey Traction	50	50½
Marsden	6	6¼
Choctaw	25	25
Choctaw pf.	40	40½
Pennsylvania Mfg., 5s paid	20	20½
Reading general 4s	81	81½
Electric & People's 4s	91¾	92
Equitable Gas 5s	107¼	107½
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	100	100½
Cons. T., Pitts.	21⅝	21¾
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	56¼	56½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..
3s, r., 1918	105½	105⅝
3s, c., 1918	105⅝	106
3s, 1918, small	105½	106½
4s, r., 1907	110⅝	111¼
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½
4s, r., 1925	126½	127½
4s, c., 1925	127½	128½
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112¾
5s, c., 1904	113	113⅝
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..
Adams Express	107	110
Alb. & Sus	180	220
American Coal	118	122
Am. Dist. Tel.	40	45
Am. Malting Co..	29½	30
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf.	34½	36
Lake Shore	190¼	193
Mah. Coal R. r.	105	..
Manhattan Beach.	3	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Central	4⅜	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1
Michigan Central	105½	..
Mobile & Ohio	26½	28
Morris & Essex	175	..
Nat. Biscuit pf.	96	97¾
Nat. Lead	31¾	32⅜
Nat. Starch	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	90	95
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	20
N. Y. & Harlem	190	192
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	13½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	34
Norfolk So.	55	66
Nor. & West.	12	14
Nor. & West. pf.	49½	50½
North American.	6	6¾
Ont. Mining	4½	..
Ore. R. & N. pf.	73	76
Ore. Short Line.	28	30
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	80	83
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	60½	63
Pacific Mail	32½	32¾
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
P., C. C. & St. L.	43	46
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	9¼	12
Quicksilver	1½	2
Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Rome, W. & O.	126	..
Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	55½	58
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17	21
St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7½
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	63	63½
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	29¾	30¼
St. L. S. W.	4⅝	5
St. L. S. W. pf.	11	11½
St. P. & Duluth.	21	22
St. P. & D. pf.	87½	90
St. P. & O. pf.	158	..
Sil. bullion certfs.	60¼	61
Sixth Avenue	200	..
Tenn. C. & I.	26¾	27¼
T. P. Land Trust.	6	7½
Tol. & O. C.	..	28
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Tol., Peo. & West.	..	20
Twin City R. T.	26	30
U. S. Express.	40	44
U. S. Leather	6	6¼
U. S. Rubber pf.	100½	101
Wabash	7	7½
Wells-F. Express.	120	125

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	5 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.32
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅛
Lard, prime	5.35
Iron, No. 1 Northern Foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.22½

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Flour firm. No. 2 Spring wheat, 64¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62½@64c; No. 2 red, 66@6⅞c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31⅝c; No. 2 oats, 23c; No. 2 white, 25½@26c; No. 3 white, 24½@25½c; No. 2 rye, 49¼@49½c; No. 2 barley, 32@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, 91½@92c; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per bbl, $7.90@7.95; lard, per 100 lb, $4.97½@$5; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.20@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¼@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5.25@5.35c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cut, loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Following Monday's firmness and activity, conditions on the Cotton Exchange yesterday were more pacific. There was an easy opening of the market, at a decline of 2@3 points, a subsequent loss of 5@6 points further following liquidation and pounding by the bears, who took advantage of the fact that the market was in a defenseless condition. Later, however, there was a partial rally, on which prices gained 3@4 points, on a disposition to take profits, with some investment buying, on claims of killing frost at numerous points in the South. The market was finally steady, at about the lowest figures, a loss of 6 to 7 points for the day.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.23@5.24
November	5.31	5.31	5.24	5.24@5.25
December	5.34	5.35	5.29	5.30@..
January	5.39	5.40	5.33	5.34@5.35
February	5.39	5.39	5.38	5.38@5.39
March	5.48	5.48	5.42	5.43@..
April	5.52	5.52	5.50	5.48@5.49
May	5.56	5.56	5.50	5.52@5.53
June	5.59	5.59	5.55	5.56@5.57
July	5.63	5.63	5.58	5.59@5.60
August	5.64	5.65	5.61	5.63@5.64
September	5.65	5.65	5.65	....@....

Spot cotton in the local market yesterday closed quiet, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 5 7-16c for middling upland and 5 11-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6 3-16c and 6 7-16c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange, as follows: Mobile, 4⅞c—1-16c advance; Savannah, 4¾c; Charleston, 4 13-16c; Wilmington, 5c; Norfolk, 5⅛c; Baltimore, 5¼c; Augusta, 5⅛c; St. Louis, 5c; Cincinnati, 5¼c; Louisville, 5⅛c; Houston, 5 1-16c; Memphis, 5c; Galveston, 5 1-16c; New Orleans, 5c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	14,810	....	2,008
Thus far this week	46,723	950	51,450
Since Sept. 1	465,150	59,984	289,388

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.—Middling upland, 3 3-32d. January-February, 3d; February-March, 3.01d; March-April, 3.01½d; May-June, 3.03½d; June-July, 3.04d; July-August, 3.05d; August-September, 3.05½d; October, 3.01d; October-November, 3½d; November-December, 3ds; December-January, 3ds.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	72¾	72 15-16	72 5-16	72⅝
May	71 3-16	71⅝	70¾	71¼
Corn—				
December	37 5-16	37½	37¼	37½
May	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅝
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	5.35

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	..	..	..	65⅞
December	65¾	65¾	65	65⅝
May	66⅞	66⅞	65 3-16	66¼
Corn—				
October	31¼	31¼	30⅞	31
December	31⅝	31 13-16	31⅛	31⅝
May	33⅞	34⅛	33¾	34
Oats—				
October	..	..	..	22⅛
December	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23
May	23¾	24	23¾	23⅞
Lard—				
December	$4.90	$4.97½	$4.90	$4.97½
January	5.00	5.05	4.97½	5.05
Ribs—				
December	..	..	..	4.75
January	4.72½	4.80	4.72½	4.77½
Pork—				
December	7.92½	8.00	7.90	8.00
January	9.17½	9.22½	9.12½	9.20

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

A late dispatch claiming severe damage to the Argentine crop by frost roused the wheat market yesterday into activity and pronounced strength just before the close, and provided the bulls with just the impetus that had been needed all day. From the opening to within a half hour of the close, local conditions were of a most erratic nature, the market fluctuating unusually over a half-cent range.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 18.—October, 63¼c; December, 62⅞@63c; May, 64⅞c; No. 1 hard, 65¼c; No. 1 Northern, 64¼c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾@62¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 18.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 66⅛c; October, 66⅝c; December, 63⅞c; May, 66⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 18.—No. 1 Northern, 66@66½c; No. 2 Northern, 65c.

Corn.

Yesterday was another day of decided strength in the corn market, with final prices ⅝c net higher. Liverpool closed 1½@1¾d net higher. The export business included 85 loads here and outports. No. 2 corn closed 38⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 28c; No. 3, 27½c; No. 2 white, 29½@30c; No. 3 white, 28½c; track mixed, 28@29½c; track white, 28¾@34c; white clips, 30½c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 56c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 52c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 52c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots. BARLEY—Feeding, 37@37½c

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

Only One of the Favorites Failed to Come in First.

SATIN SLIPPER WON EASILY

Warrenton Would Probably Have Beaten Peep o' Day If He Had Not Swerved All Over the Track.

It is not customary for five out of six favorites to win at Morris Park, so, when this happened yesterday at the Westchester track, it was a body blow for the bookmakers, and a correspondingly red-letter day for the plungers. The only upset of the day was the downfall of Lillian Belle, the odds-on favorite in the McGrathiana Stakes, at seven furlongs, but her defeat was not a serious blow to the bettors, for, although she was quoted at odds on, the play about her was not so strong, for on her recent races she did not figure to be a 3 to 5 shot in a four-horse field. Bona Dea, who has not shown up well since the Saratoga meeting closed, had a hollow victory in this race, for, although she won only by a length, she could have made the distance three or four lengths if pushed. Tabouret cut out the pace and showed the way around until the three-quarter pole was passed, and then gave up the fight. Bona Dea shot out to the front when she quit, and Lillian Belle made a feeble effort to get up also, but was able only to beat L'Alouette a head for the place.

The best race of the day was the handicap for three-year-olds and upward, over the Withers mile, in which Warrenton and St. Callatine were both added. James McCormack, whose horse Peep o' Day won the race by a short head, may thank Warrenton's tendency to swerve for his horse's victory, for Warrenton was pounds the better horse of the two. Peep o' Day was in front all the way, and Warrenton ran behind up to the beginning of the last furlong. Then Turner sent him along, and he closed ground so rapidly that it looked as if the others were only walking. His tendency to swerve, however, almost caused him to put Peep o' Day over the fence, and while he was running hard and gaining at every stride, Turner had to pull his head around almost at right angles to his body in order to prevent him from interfering with Peep o' Day. Had his head been straight he would have won by a head, but Turner was not to blame, for his effort was an admirable one, and the wonder of it all was that he succeeded in keeping the horse from fouling, which would have caused him to be disqualified for the place.

Satin Slipper was in front all the way in the Castleton Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, and although Turner tried to make it appear at the end as if she had to be driven out, he failed to deceive any one, for the filly had pounds of speed in reserve, and when Diminutive made a bid for it at the end, Turner let out a wrap on the lines, and Satin Slipper jumped away again and won by a length. Diminutive ran into the fence, and O'Connor, who rode her, had his leg badly bruised.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at any time of $750, to be ridden by boys never having ridden a winner; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, to the winner, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:28¼.

1—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 4 years, by Charaxus-Contenta, 98 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Ryan)
2—Headlight II., C. M. Miller's ch. h., 5, 100, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Carter)
3—Fleeting Gold, Sensation Stable's ch. f., 3, 89, 10 to 1.....(Eades)

Field—Clark, 112, to 1; Odom's Rinaldo, 102, 10 to 1, (McCoy;) Juno, 94, 6 to 1, (Peterson;) Marito, 89, 8 to 1, (Wilson;) General Maceo, 95, 30 to 1, (Migge;) Atlantus, 103, 30 to 1, (Zahn;) Eight Bells, 95, 30 to 1, (Douglass;) Julius Caesar, 105, 20 to 1, (Mitchell;) Squan, 109, 40 to 1, (Pierce,) and Filament, 92, 10 to 1, (Hewett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $750; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, to the winner, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Eclipse course. Time—1:11¾.

1—Gaze, M. L. Hayman's ch. f., by Falsetto-Glimpse, 102 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
2—Greatland, F. S. Derby's ch. c., 105, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Turner)
3—Ben Viking, F. V. Alexandre's b. c., 100, 7 to 2.....(Burns)

Anitra, 92, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Mark Miles, 95, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Hilee, 102, 15 to 1, (McCue;) Exception, 105, 30 to 1, (Champion, 106, 20 to 1,(Songer;) Easter Card, 107, 20 to 1, (Jones,) and Morning, 92, 15 to 1, (Corberley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Castleton Selling Stakes, for fillies two years old, non-winners of $1,000. By subscription of $15 each, with $25 additional to start, and $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse Course. Time—0:58½.

1—Satin Slipper, E. O. Pepper's b. f., by Kingston-Lady Stylites, 104 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Turner)
2—Diminutive, James McLaughlin's b. f., 99, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Effervescent, Kensico Stable's b. f., 99, 6 to 1.....(Burns)

Tender, 100, 5 to 1, (Maher;) Helen Thomas, 94, 30 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Merry Heart, 99, 6 to 1, (Clawson,) and La Cheviot, 94, 40 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by a length; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The McGrathiana Selling Stakes, for fillies three years old, non-winners of $1,000 in 1898, at time of closing. By subscription of $15 each, and $25 additional to start, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:27½.

1—Bona Dea, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., by Esher-Sis O'Lee, 106 pounds, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Lillian Belle, J. D. Smith's b. f., 105, 3 to 5 and out.....(Maher)
3—L'Alouette, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s b. f., 102, 8 to 1.....(Spencer)
4—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 107, 4 to 1..(Burns)

Won handily by a length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won during the meeting. By subscription of $5 each, and $5 additional to start, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:40¾.

1—Peep o'Day, J. McCormack's b. h., 5 years, by Ayrshire-Sundown, 121 pounds, even money and out.....(Tarall)
2—Warrenton, W. Oliver's ch. c., 3, 110, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Turner)
3—Algol, J. W. Schorr & Son's ch. h., 4, 128, 3 to 1.....(Burns)

St. Callatine, 106, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Lady Marian, 85, 30 to 1, (Moody,) and Premier, 87, 40 to 1, (Ryan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners during the meeting. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:41.

1—Nosey, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., by Meddler-Zicka, 105 pounds, even money and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
2—Decanter, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. c., 105, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Gala Day, H. H. Hunn's ch. c., 105, 3 to 1..(Spencer)

Miss Tenny, 97, 4 to 1, (Michaels,) and Blarneystone, 105, 12 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward. About two miles.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Baby Bill	158	Widower 132
Rifler	143	Frontiersman 132
Trayella	140	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Tanis	110	King Menelik 98
Trillo	107	Hanlon 98
Island Prince	104	Flax Spinner 98
Dan Rice	104	Lady Disdain 95
Black Dude	104	Prime Minister 93
Dalgretti	101	Red Spider 92
Knight of the Garter	101	Klepper 92
Talisman	101	Uncle Louis 90
Flareaway	98	Tappan 87
Stachelberg	98	Fairy Dale 94

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five furlongs on the Eclipse course.

Village Pride	107	Tophet 92
Mercia	105	Deceptive 92
Amorita	105	Tyran 90
Lady Exile	103	Al Reeves 89
Exit	103	Monietta 89
Big Indian	100	Kilarma 89
Great Neck	100	Valdiva 87
St. Sophia	95	Neuberger 87
Imitation	94	Fray 84
Meddlesome	92	

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

George Keene	137	Toluca 114
Handsel	128	Cormorant 109
St. Callatine	124	Lady Marian 92
Swamp Angel	121	Marito 90
Black Venus	117	Fleeting Gold 88
Gelsha	116	

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Algol	126	Sir Walter 110
Macy	123	Twinkler 100
Handball	115	Charina 98

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. The Withers mile.

Double Quick	106	Black Dude 103
Pachuo II.	106	Squan 103
Headlight II.	106	Marsian 103
Swamp Angel	105	Decanter 102
Endeavor	103	Long Acre 93

THE LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 18.—After several interruptions on account of the weather, the Fall trotting meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association came to a close this afternoon, the ten days' programme having been worked off in the eight good days in the two weeks.

Summaries of to-day's races:

First Race.—The American Stock Farm, for two-year-old trotters; value $3,000.

Gracie Onward, ch. f., by Onward, (Beechy)	1	2	1
Lilly Sligo, ch. f., (Highfield)	2	1	2
Oakland Belle, blk. f., (Dodge)	4	3	3
Ruth Clark, gr. f., (Hussey)	3	4	4

Time—2:31¼; 2:30; 2:34.

Second Race.—The American Stock Farm purse, for two-year-old pacers; value $1,000.

Ecstasy, b. f., by Baron Wilkes, (Marvin)	1	1	
March Gale, gr. f., (V. McCoy)	2	2	
Dr. Monical, b. c., (McAllister)	3	dis	
Bride-Elect, b. f., (Lesh)	dis.		

Time—2:22½; 2:19.

Third Race.—The Blue Grass, for 2:19 Class trotters; purse $2,000.

Battleton, b. g., by Rex Americus, (Geers)	1	1	1
Improvidence, b. m., (Rea)	2	3	2
Askey, br. s., (Hussey)	3	2	3
King Red, b. s., (Benyon)	4	4	4
Dufour, b. g., (Lyons)	dis.		

Time—2:20½; 2:15½; 2:17¼.

GATWICK OCTOBER MEETING.

Tod Sloane Wins One Event Out of Four Mounts.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—At the first day's racing of the Gatwick October meeting, today, R. Maguire's five-year-old bay gelding Filassier won the Charlwood Handicap. Capt. Machell's Leggan Hall, three years' old, ridden by Tod Sloane, the American jockey, was among the eleven starters, but was unplaced. The race is a handicap of 20 sovereigns each, entrance 3 sovereigns each, and 3 sovereigns more for starters, the second to receive 20 sovereigns and the third 10 sovereigns out of the race; distance, five furlongs. The betting was 2 to 1 against Leggan Hall.

The Horley Handicap was won by G. Maclachland's five-year-old bay colt Marthus, by Deuce of Clubs, out of Sweet Mart, with Sloane up. This race is of 250 sovereigns, by subscription of 3 sovereigns each, the second to receive 30 sovereigns and the third 15 sovereigns out of the race. There were eight horses in this event. Leopold d'Rothschild's Ayah was second, and F. Lascombe's Sofatina finished third. The betting was 7 to 4 against Marthus.

The Surrey Nursery Handicap was won by the Marquis di Serramezzana's chestnut filly Musetta. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay gelding Manatee, ridden by Sloane, was among the nine starters, but was unplaced. This race is a handicap of 500 sovereigns, entrance 5 sovereigns each, the second to receive 30 sovereigns and the third 20 sovereigns out of the race; distance, five furlongs. The betting was 13 to 8 against Manatee.

The Ifield Plate of 100 sovereigns was won by H. McCalmont's two-year-old chestnut colt Goodrich, by Florentine, out of Wealth. Mr. Vale's two-year-old bay colt Calicut, ridden by Sloane, was second, and Maltese Cross finished third in a field of nine horses. The betting was 6 to 4 against Calicut.

WOMEN GOLFERS IN A GALE.

Fifty-two Fair Contestants Play in the Baltusrol Games—Mrs. Berg Wins the Handicap.

Fifty-two fair golfers attested to their allegiance to the old Scotch sport and their independence of uncomfortable weather conditions by appearing on the Baltusrol Golf Club links, at Short Hills, N. J., bright and early yesterday morning. They were present to compete in the games arranged by the club for its annual open tournament for women. It was a bright, cheerful crowd, although the wind, fraught with its cutting blasts from the Western blizzard, kept every one jumping around lively, and after watching the start the spectators were glad to retire inside the clubhouse.

The players, however, kept warm by walking briskly over the links, and were glad to keep their red jackets tightly buttoned up. The fact that fifty-two out of over sixty women who entered for the contest should appear and play over the entire course is a striking illustration of the increasing popularity of the game among the fair sex.

The biggest event was a handicap for a silver cup, with an extra prize for the competitor making the lowest scratch score. For the latter trophy, there was a tie at 103 strokes between Mrs. William Shippen of Morris County and Mrs. H. B. Ashmore of the Baltusrol Club, but who is an English golfer of considerable ability and has been in America barely a month. Her score shows that she thoroughly understands the game, and it establishes a new record for the short eighteen-hole course, 5,128 yards in circuit, the former record having been 105 strokes, held by Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan.

Mrs. W. J. Berg of the Nutley Club won the handicap, and, although she made one of the best scores of the day, 100, she was allowed 24 strokes' handicap, giving her the exceedingly low net figure of 85. Miss Leonie Bary of the home club came second, with 92. The full list of players is:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Mrs. W. J. Berg, Nutley	109	24	85
Miss Leonie De Bary, Baltusrol	104	12	92
Miss Maud Von Boskerck, Baltusrol	109	12	97
Miss Marie Harrison, Shinnecock	105	8	97
Miss Gladys Robinson, Wee Burn	116	18	98
Miss Jane H. Swords, Morris Co.	118	18	100
Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol	103	3	100
Mrs. John J. Boyd, Baltusrol	118	18	100
Miss Phillra Pitcher, Baltusrol	127	25	102
Miss Mary A. Fowler, Dyker M'd'w	123	20	103
Mrs. Frank M. Freeman, Fairfield	121	18	103
Mrs. William Shippen, Morris Co.	103	0	103
Mrs. James A. Wells, Englewood	120	23	103
Miss Enos Woolwood, Lenox	119	15	104
Miss Helen Shelton, Morris Co.	104	0	104
Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Shinnecock	113	8	105
Miss Edith Smalley, Baltusrol	136	30	106
Mrs. S. H. Plum, 2d, Morris Co.	113	6	107
Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, Baltusrol	130	23	107
Mrs. J. Walter Wood, Baltusrol	122	15	107
Miss Ellen M. Reid, St. Andrew's	118	10	108
Miss B. C. Howe, Alleghany	109	0	109
Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, Ardsley	115	5	110
Miss Alice W. Post, Morris Co.	110	0	110
Miss Lucy H. Herron, Cincinnati	110	0	110
Miss C. R. Foster, Morris County	118	8	110
Mrs. B. O. Fowler, Harbor Hill	128	18	110
Miss C. G. Wills, Morris County	112	0	112
Miss Adeline K. Robinson, Harbor Hill	118	6	112
Miss M. W. Emmons, Richm'd Co.	122	10	112
Miss Edith Edwards, Harbor Hill	124	12	112
Miss L. Andrews, Montclair	117	4	113
Mrs. Otto G. Smith, Baltusrol	122	9	113
Miss Alice L. Day, Morris Co.	116	2	114
Mrs. E. C. La Montagne, Rockaway	134	20	114
Miss Florence Wardwell, Otsego	121	6	115
Miss Marie Kobbe, Harbor Hill	121	6	115
Mrs. A. O. Dean, Morris County	123	7	116
Miss Gertrude Hoy, Morris County	131	15	116
Miss Margaret Johnson, Harbor H'l	128	12	116
Mrs. N. B. Rogers, Hillside	128	12	116
Mrs. H. G. Cortes, Essex County	122	5	117
Mrs. H. P. Phipps, Morris County	117	0	117
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol	118	0	118
Miss Anderson, Madison	134	15	119
Miss Bessie Pitcher, Baltusrol	134	15	119
Mrs. J. S. Baird, Baltusrol	140	20	120
Miss Hannah H. Willis, Morris Co.	150	30	120
Mrs. L. H. Graham, Baltusrol	127	7	120
Mrs. Charles D. Freeman, Hillside	140	18	122
Miss Ruth Underhill, Queens Co.	129	0	129
Miss Marie Diedrichsen, Baltusrol	156	20	136

The eight players making the lowest gross scores in the handicap were picked to compete at match play for the Baltusrol Cup, the chief trophy. Five of the qualifying eight played in the championship tournament at Ardsley last week—Mrs. Shippen, Mrs. Ashmore, Miss Helen Shelton, Miss Marie Harrison, and Miss B. C. Howe. This contest will be finished to-day.

The eight who qualified are, with complete scores:

Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County:

Out	6	5	5	5	6	5	6	5	6—49
In	5	3	6	7	0	6	8	5	8—54

Total.....103

Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol:

Out	6	5	5	6	6	5	6	3	6—48
In	3	5	5	3	7	7	9	6	7—55

Total.....103

Miss Helen Shelton, Morris County:

Out	5	4	7	5	7	5	6	5	6—50
In	4	4	5	6	8	7	7	6	7—54

Total.....104

Miss Leonie De Bary, Baltusrol:

Out	5	6	6	6	6	4	6	5	6—50
In	5	5	6	5	6	7	8	6	6—54

Total.....104

Miss Marie Harrison, Shinnecock:

Out	5	6	5	5	6	4	4	6	8—49
In	5	5	5	5	6	11	7	7	6—56

Total.....105

Miss C. B. Howe, Alleghany:

Out	6	5	7	6	8	5	5	5	8—55
In	5	4	7	7	6	5	9	6	5—54

Total.....109

Miss Maud Von Boskerck, Baltusrol:

Out	4	6	7	7	8	5	7	5	6—55
In	3	4	6	6	6	6	9	7	7—54

Total.....109

Mrs. W. J. Berg, Nutley:

Out	4	6	6	7	7	4	6	5	8—53
In	4	5	7	6	6	6	9	7	6—56

Total.....109

The result of the round played in the afternoon, at nine holes, is:

Patronesses' Cup.—First Match Play Round—Mrs. Shippen beat Miss De Bary 3 up and 2 to play; Mrs. Berg beat Miss Howe 2 up and 1 to play; Miss Von Boskerck beat Miss Harrison, 3 up and 1 to play; Mrs. Ashmore beat Miss Shelton 3 up and 2 to play.

The second eight, on the gross-score basis, qualified for the Consolation Cup. Miss Lucy H. Herron of Cincinnati got in this class with 110 strokes, but she withdrew, and Mrs. Henry P. Phipps of Morris County was allowed to join the eligible class to complete the number. The competitors, with scores and result of the first match-play round, are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Miss Alice Post, Morris County	53	57	110
Miss C. G. Willis, Morris County	53	59	112
Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Shinnecock	59	54	113
Mrs. S. H. Plum, second, Morris County	56	57	113
Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, Ardsley	54	61	115
Miss Gladys Robinson, Wee Burn	59	57	116
Miss Alice L. Day, Morris County	53	63	116
Mrs. H. P. Phipps, Morris County	58	59	117

First Match Play Round.—Miss Post beat Mrs. Van Beuren 1 up; Mrs. Phipps beat Mrs. Turnure 3 up and 1 to play; Miss Willis beat Mrs. Plum 3 up and 1 to play, Miss Robinson beat Miss Day 2 up and 1 to play.

This match will also be completed to-day, and there will be a mixed foursome match for which over fifty entries have been received.

Yale Football Team After Coachers.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—A conference was held here to-day between Walter Camp, Capt Chamberlain of the Yale football eleven, and ex-Capt. James O. Rodgers, as to how to secure the services of a number of football coaches, of which the Yale eleven is sorely in need. It was decided to send a call urging all old Yale players who could come back to New Haven to do so as soon as possible. Manager Brown of the eleven made a flying trip to New York and secured Phil Stillman, centre on the '94 eleven. He will come up within the next few days, and remain as long as business permits. Butterworth will also return, and Heffelfinger is expected.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Ten New Houses on the West Side Traded for Bronx Lots—Other Dealings.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Alonzo Knight to Louis Stern at about $250,000 the ten three-story American basement dwellings 111 to 125 and 129 and 131 West Eighty-eighth Street, varying in width from 16 to 20 feet and being 100.8 feetin depth. In part payment, about $90,000, Mr. Stern gives the block of about 22 lots, bounded by Webster and Brook Avenues, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets. These lots are part of a large tract which Mr. Stern took in exchange for his lot on Fifth Avenue, just north of Eightieth Street, and some of which he gave to Gutwillig Brothers in part payment for the Borgfeldt Building.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for James W. Whitney the four-story dwelling 210 West Seventy-first Street, 20 by 100.

The Ernst-Mark-Nathan Company has sold to Morris Marks ten lots, varying in depth from 77 to 88 feet, on the west side of Fulton Avenue, opposite Crotona Park. The purchaser will erect four-story flats on the plot.

Charles Griffith Moses and Henry J. Scheuber have sold for the estate of W. B. Bruce the two four-story brownstone dwellings, 174 and 176 Hudson Street, on private terms.

It is reported that D. W. Wehrenberg has sold the plot northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 50 by 110.

James D. Cantham has sold to a firm of builders the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 102 by 100.11.

Charles S. Taylor & Co. have sold for Harry T. Fuller to James F. Lalor the two-story frame dwelling 348 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 100.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for John A. Picken to A. Schilling the three-story dwelling 554 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 16 by 60 by 100. This is the third house sold out of a row of five recently completed by Mr. Picken.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold at public auction to Mr. Abrams' for $52,000 the five-story brownstone-front flat 454 West Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to Bernard L. Ackerman, Jr., for $5,300, the three-story brick tenement, with store, 68½ Carmine Street, 14 by 60 and irregular.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction, as agent, to A. H. Rohn, the four-story brick tenement 434 Hudson Street, 22 by 80; also, at public auction, to J. Harris, for $9,250, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 243 East Thirty-third Street, 15 by 98.9; also, at trustee's sale, to M. M. Stern, for $26,000, the five-story English basement brownstone-front dwelling 137 East Twenty-first Street, 20 by 98.9; also, to the same buyer, for $25,100, 139 East Twenty-first Street, similar and adjoining.

John N. Golding sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Warren B. Smith, for $20,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 6 West Eighty-second Street, 19 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennyan sold, in foreclosure, to John W. Donegan, for $10,200, the two-story brick building and one-story frame sheds 523 and 525 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 50 by 100.

William Kennelly sold, in partition, to Julius Lyrefuss, for $20,500, the three-story brick dwelling 64 St. Mark's Place, 25 by 93.6; also, in partition, to Henry W. Mittag, for $24,250, the three-story brick tenement, with stores, 257 Broome Street, southeast corner of Orchard Street, 22.9 by 69; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for $18,000, the five-story brick tenement with stores, 245 West Thirty-fifth Street, 19 by 98.9.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to William J. Brown, for $15,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling 312 West Thirty-third Street, 18.9 by 98.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter A. Smyth, executor's sale, 494 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, southeast corner of Morris Avenue, triangular plot, 30.6½ by 66.10¾ by 59.5½, two-story frame dwelling; 498 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 30.6 feet east of Morris Avenue, extending through to Morris Avenue, 30 by 100.10¾, and irregular, two-story frame dwelling; 369 College Avenue and 370 Morris Avenue, being the block front on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street between the avenues named, 25 by 76.8 by 28.1 by 89.7, two three-story frame dwellings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 506 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 138 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 26.4 by 100.5, five-story brick double flat. Due on judgment, $16,794.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Henneman, 1 to 13 Gansevoort Street, at its junction with Thirteenth Street, 186.1 feet on Gansevoort Street, 180 feet on Thirteenth Street, and about 90 feet on the westerly line, leasehold, four four-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $29,101.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, 34 East Ninth Street, south side, 177.4¾ feet east of University Place, 25 by 93.11, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,418.

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THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, southwest corner of Lenox Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25.2 by 70; Michael J. Keenan of 225 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., contractors. Cost, $24,500.

No. 2,161 First Avenue, for a one-story brick shop, 15 by 18; Michael Ferrara, premises, owner; John Calamo, architect. Cost, $550.

Creston Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a one and one-half story brick stable, 30 by 21.6; Anne Buckley of 516 East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects. Cost, $800.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 135 feet south of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 33; Charles Knauf, owner and architect. Cost, $2,700.

Washington Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for two four-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 93; Abraham Farber of 534 Willis Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect. Cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

No. 2,187 Third Avenue, to a two-story frame store; John Wimmer, premises, owner. Cost, $225.

No. 202 West Seventy-ninth Street, to a five-story brick flat; W. N. Wood, owner; W. H. Gray of 151 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, architect. Cost, $200.

Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Mrs. A. Lesser, owner; W. R. Dickie, architect. Cost, $300.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 138 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Annie Baker, premises, owner; J. M. Miller of 962 Boston Road, architect. Cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 18.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 469.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25.2x94.11x25x96.3; James Hanson and wife to Daniel Burke..... 4,200
ANTHONY AV, w s, 393.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 50.3x97.6x50x100; John G. Frick to Rev. Daniel Burke..... 2,500
ANTHONY AV, w s, 444.2 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25.2x96.3x25x97.6; Michael Kirwan to Daniel Burke..... 1,250
BRONX TERRACE, e s, 50 ft s of 10th Av, —x—x62x105, Wakefield; Margaret Irwin to Denis D. Collins..... 1
BROOK AV, e s, 236 ft s of 168th St, 75x100.6; David Quigley and wife and others to Dennis Farrell..... 1
DAWSON ST, 1,110, e s, 200 ft n of Craven St, 25x100; George P. Johnson to Robert Davis..... 100
DE MILT AV, or 3d St, e corner 2d St, 100x100; Thomas D. Penfield to Archibald H. Campbell..... 3,300
ELTON AV, e s, 48 ft s of 159th St, new line, 25x100; Peter Frank to Abraham Silverman..... 2,000
GOERCK ST, 1, 25x75; Lena Snyder and others, executors, John Luhrs and wife..... 1
GOERCK ST, 1, 25x75; Lena Snyder to John Luhrs and wife..... 8,500
GREEN LANE, e s, 63 ft s of 8th St, 19x100; John J. McCauley, Jr., to Alice M. Shaw..... 2,000
GROVE ST, (Cretona Av,) n w s, 200 ft s w of 17th St, 25x100; Mary A. Campbell to Carl Gudehusa and wife..... 1
HUDSON ST, w s, 56.1 ft s of West 10th St, 46x100; Samuel M. Thompson and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 100
LEGGETT AV, s s, 263.3 ft e of Prospect Av, 16.10x60x19.4x68.5; Frederick McCarthy to Harry I. Smith and another.. 4,500
LENOX AV, e s, 66.10 ft s of 125d St, 16.7x85; the German Exchange Bank to Siegfried Scherk, (correction deed)..... 1
LOTS 453 and 454, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Louise D. Hunckeberger..... 1,000
LOTS 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate; Morris Rosenberg to Emil Goldner..... 35,000
MADISON AV, 1,120, w s, 60.2 ft n of 83d St, 33x94.11; Frederick A. Constable and another, executors, to Mary L. King... 50,000
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 128th St, 25.3x90.8x28x86.5; Frank G. Rinn to Louis Brenner, ½ part..... 1
TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 574.9 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; Louisa Goldner to Morris Rosenberg..... 1
VALENTINE AV, e s, 83.5 ft n of 179th St, 16.8x89.10x16.8x89.3; John H. Metzler to Henry T. Roberts..... 1
WALNUT ST, s s, 50 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100; Adolph J. H. Meyer to Angelina Brunner..... 1
2D AV, w s, 40.10 ft n of 116th St, 20x70; Herman J. Schiff to Bertha Schiff..... 5,000
3D AV, e s, part Lot 7, map of Monterey, 25.1x263; Thomas H Grogan to Susan Grogan..... 1
5TH AV, 2,228 and 2,230, 49.6x85; Theodor Schmidt to Marie Steinoler and another..... 1
6TH AV, 916, 22.5x79.6x22.6x80.6; Michael J. Kelly and others, executors, &c., to Farrell F. O'Dowd..... 31,950
7TH ST, 34 East, 24.5x90.10; Jacob Klingenstein to Meyer Coleman..... 1
7TH ST, 32 East, 24.5x90.10; Jacob Klingenstein to Felix Nordemann..... 1
81ST ST, 129, n s, 66.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.7x56; Janet P. Hodges to Arthur P. Hodges..... 1
83D ST, s s, 154.9 ft e of 8th Av, 20.3x89x—x90.5; Sophia Quintern and others to Hugo Radomsky..... 8,300
71ST ST, 123 East, 20x102.2; Emil E. Gabler, as executor, to A. H. Rohn..... 18,000
80TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 25.10x127.8x29.9x127.8; Solomon Feiner and wife to Nathan Stimmel..... 1
89TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.8; David Chrystie and wife to Henry F. Miller..... 1
94TH ST, 123 East, 16.8x100.8; Fanny Lilienthal to Louis Seifert and another.. 100
100TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; David Chrystie and wife to Henry F. Miller..... 1
110TH ST, s s, 213 ft w of Park Av, 21x100.11; Sophia Coleman to Jacob Klingenstein..... 1
130TH ST, 104 West, 14x99.11; Margaret Keenan to Julia T. O'Beirne..... 1
155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Frederick W. Meyer to Charles Walker..... 19,700
155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Francis C. Cantine to Frederick W. Meyer..... 7,800
178TH ST, n s,

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

58TH ST., 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; superior accommodations; reasonable rates, with board; private American family.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Private family offer beautiful home to gentleman; elevated; convenient; overlooking Hudson. 1,269 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

29 WEST 32D ST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms to let to gentlemen only.

109 WEST 44TH ST.—Two very handsomely furnished rooms, second floor, in small private family; references.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

PARK AV., 65, CORNER 38TH ST.—Large, handsome room; parlor dining room; reference.

VARICK ST., 133.—Two parlors; front and rear; furnished, one or both.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best references. H. B., Box 15, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and good plain sewer; reference. W., Box 272, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 259 West 19th St.

Companions.

COMPANION or MAID.—By a refined young woman as companion or maid to lady, or growing children; highest references. M. M., Box 194 Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as good, reliable, economical cook for city or country; six years' excellent references from country place; take entire charge of kitchen; wages $35 to $40. Address, by letter only, K. Carolen, 2,478 8th Av.

COOK.—First class; in a private family; excellent meat, soups; pastry, bread, and cake baker; ice cream; personal references; where kitchenmaid is kept. 418 West 56th St.; ring third bell.

COOK, &c.—By a good plain cook; willing to assist with washing and chamberwork; would assist with other work; best references; no objection to the country. 623 Amsterdam Av., fancy store.

COOK, &c.—By Protestant woman as excellent cook or working housekeeper; a home more object than wages; city reference. 146 East 44th St.; Rastetter's bell.

COOK.—By competent young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references from last employers. 259 East 45th St., Smith's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a very competent, reliable Scotch woman as cook or laundress; excellent baker; personal reference; country. 374 Columbus Av.

COOK.—First-class; understands German and American cooking and all kinds of pastry; good reference. 1,064 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as cook and laundress in private family; reference from last place. 225 West 35th St.

COOK, &c.—By competent girl to cook, wash, and iron; first-class reference. K. S. L., Box 279, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman; first-class cook; wages, $40; reference. Anderson, 151 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a Protestant as plain cook; best city references; last employer can be seen. 40 and 42 East 43d St.

COOK, &c.—By a American as good plain cook and laundress; country preferred. 413 East 34th St., Smith.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook to go out by the day or week. 222 East 27th St., Henderson.

COOK.—English; $40. L. S., Box 98, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By excellent private family cook; city references. 232 West 37th St., second floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker, formerly with Connolly on 5th Av.; superior creations in gowns; guaranteed more satisfactory than the imported; references. Mrs. Cully, 105 West 45th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker who has French imported patterns; more customers. 148½ East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By a first-class dressmaker and milliner; a few additional customers; home, Brewer, 154 East 85th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—North German lady teacher, having her morning hours disengaged, wishes position as visiting governess; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Reliable, 156 East 125th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German governess; teaches German, music, kindergarten; city reference. Address by letter, L. W., 251 Columbus Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By Swiss French young lady; would take charge of children few hours daily. Mlle., 248 West 139th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; good dressmaker; city reference. 217 West 33d St. Laur.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to do gents' or family washing; 50 cents a dozen. Long, 427 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; washing at her home; best city reference. M. Kierce, 203 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Protestant girl as laundress in private family; four years' city reference. 161 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; family washings by the dozen or monthly; laces and children's dresses a specialty. 152 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress, with best city references. 292 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—French lady would like to have the care of children few hours daily; New York or vicinity; elementary English could also be taught. Mlle., 49 Riverside Drive.

NURSE.—As nurse to invalid lady; by a Norwegian girl; knowledge of massage; assist plain sewing; references. Care of Anderson, 151 East 31st St.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By English girl as child's nurse and assist with chamberwork. 356 West 36th St.

NURSE.—By a refined nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; ten years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS or MOTHER'S Help.—Is thoroughly competent and willing. Call, two days, Miss Huton, 247 West 48th St.

NURSE.—By Protestant young woman as infant's nurse; best city reference. 212 East 44th St., first floor, back.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—As parlormaid or waitress. Call for two days, 111 West 60th St.; Dempsey's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young Swedish girl, just landed; understands sewing, embroidering; makes herself generally useful. 236 East 31st St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a competent colored woman to do sewing and light chamberwork; day or week; city reference. 112 West 26th St., ring three times.

SEAMSTRESS.—Can cut and fit; understands housekeeping; twelve years' reference. Present employer's, 317 West 74th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, together; one as waitress; the other as chambermaid; private family; best city reference. 753 6th Av., near 43d St.; store.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as waitress in an American family; best of city reference; no cards. 11 West 60th St., first bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; best city reference. 405 4th Av., third bell.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Accurate, experienced; $8. P. S., Room 73, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent Swiss; speaks English fluently; take best care of silver, &c.; highest testimonial from last employer. Edmund, Box 316, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER, SECOND MAN, MAID, and COOK.—Family giving up housekeeping Oct. 25 desires permanent situations for butler, second man, maid, and cook; all excellent servants. Room 1,506 Nassau St.

BUTLER.—A lady who is breaking up housekeeping to go to Europe is desirous of finding good place for her butler. Call at 261 Madison Av., between hours of 2 and 4.

BUTLER.—English, professional; with one or more men; 20 years' experience; age, 39; disengaged 26th; wages, $55. Butler, Box 252, Lawrence, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; has very good references; thoroughly experienced, willing, obliging. W. H., Box 60, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman, highly recommended; long experience; references. G., Box 301, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; English; ten years' best city references. A. Williams, 201 West 82d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By Protestant as butler; wife as cook; first-class; highly recommended. B., Box 275, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; age, 36; good city references. G., 763 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; domestic references; neatness, economy, capability; private family or club. George Fenoglio, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend unreservedly as sober, honest, and steady. J. Smith, 45 Park Place. Telephone 517 Cortlandt.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; single; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced; six years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Coachman, care of Hudson, 231 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; city, country; splendid personal reference; willing and obliging. McGuire, 1,204 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his duties; best of reference; city or country; four years at last place. English, 769 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; married man's place; no encumbrance; good vegetable gardener; understands growing roses, violets, and chrysanthemums; excellent grape grower and general management of gentleman's place; good references. J. F. R., Box 147, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By first-class general workingman; married; several references. Box 608, Patchogue, L. I.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) SEVEN YEARS' GENeral clerical experience in large wholesale importing concern, desires position of advancement; moderate salary; satisfactory references. Clerical, Box 216 Times.

YOUNG MAN, WILLING AND HONEST, wishes any kind of employment. John von Aspe, 20 East 1st St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair renovating machine; mattresses and portable benches. Address MAUBORGNE, 519 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

ENAMELERS.—Girl of experience on fine jewelry. Geoffroy & Co., 161 West 29th St.

WANTED—French, English, or German nursery governess; good sewer and assist with chamberwork; must sleep at home; highest personal reference required. Call, from 2 to 5, Jaccaci, 48 West 59th St.

WANTED—In small private family, a waitress; must bring satisfactory reference. Call Wednesday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock at 106 5th Av., near 16th St.

WANTED—First-class cook, making all entrees; wages, $30; references required. Apply, Wednesday, 9 to 10, 29 West 9th St.

WANTED—Competent French maid and seamstress; city reference required. Call at 328 West 58th St., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—Waitress in small private family; reference required; wages, $18. Call in person, between 1 and 3 P. M., 72 Irving Place.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to "The Ladies' Home Journal," and to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra prizes or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—YOUTH, 20; SPEED, 100; REMINGTON; SALARY $40 PER MONTH; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR HUSTLER. ADDRESS H. F., P. O. BOX 972.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Active, energetic man; references required; salary paid weekly. Apply, 3 to 5 P. M., to Dodd, Mead & Co., 7th floor, 151 5th Av.

WANTED—One o. two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

WANTED—Notaries and Commissioners of Deeds for election work. Call immediately at 19 West 24th St.

WANTED—Hat salesman. Apply Room 17, 287 Broadway, 4 to 6 Wednesday.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TACIE McD. HARPER, as executrix, and Joseph Henry Harper and John Harper as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Fletcher U. Harper, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Harriet E. Lane and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Louis Meaier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

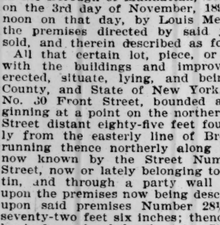
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known as No. 30 Front Street, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant eighty-five feet four inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 29½ Front Street, now or lately belonging to Henrietta Martin, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney, eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant sixty-six feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Sarah Frances Walker, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 29 Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging in part to Seixas Nathan and in part to Stephen Whitney, eighteen feet nine inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 30 Front Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and through a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 29 Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street eighteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, and to that part of Front Street lying in front of said premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 28½ and 30 Front Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,172.84, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $1,301.60, with interest from Oct. 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $572.96 and interest.—Dated New York, 11th day of October, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

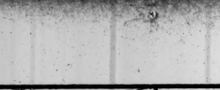
FIRST AVENUE AND 118TH STREET.—Supreme Court. County of New York.—AMANDA WOLFF, plaintiff, against FANNIE LANGENZEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the sixth day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue, running thence westerly and along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly and part of the way through a party wall parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of First Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue fifty feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

EMILE A. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is the sum of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars, with interest thereon from the sixth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $559.28, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,403 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to the lien of two prior mortgages, one covering the corner plot, for $20,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28, 1897, and the other covering the One Hundred and Eighteenth Street plot for $8,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28th, 1897, both of which mortgages are due and payable.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

o12-2aw3wW&S&n2&4

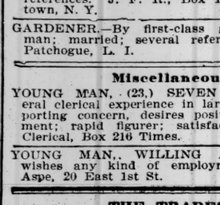
SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JULIE F. CHATENJON, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, known and designated as Number Twenty-two, on a certain map, entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Tremont, 24th Ward, New York City," made by Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September, 1891, which said lot is according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Elmwood Place, distant one hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Elmwood Place and the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and sixty-five one-hundredths feet; thence westerly at right angles to Clinton Avenue seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and nine-tenths feet to the southerly side of Elmwood Place, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Elmwood Place twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Henry Schopper by William E. Brooker and wife by deed, dated October 22, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 14 of Section 11 of Conveyances, Page 385.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Henry Schopper and Anna F., his wife, in and to the land lying in Elmwood Place in front of or adjoining the above-described premises to the middle line of said Elmwood Place.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898.

JOHN J. BROWER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,236 78-100, and interest thereon from the 23d day of September, 1898, together with costs amounting to the $134 91-100, with interest from the 23d day of September, 1898, and an allowance of $130 91-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, Croton water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $115 98-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898.

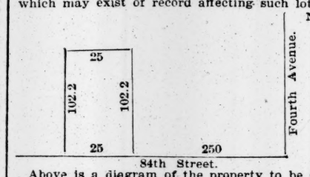
JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.

o1-2aw3wS&W&o22&26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS STERN, plaintiff, against ELLEN McAULIFFE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Eighty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, thence running westerly along said line of Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the point of beginning, said described piece or parcel of land being the lot known as number twenty-six (26) on a map on file in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York, drawn by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, and dated March, 1851, subject, however, to all covenants against nuisances, if any, which may exist of record affecting such lot.



Above is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 51 East 84th St.

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Twenty-five thousand four hundred fifty-four 83-100 ($25,454.83) Dollars, and interest thereon from October 3d, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to about Three hundred ($300) Dollars, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton Water liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price is One thousand four hundred and seventy-five ($1,475) Dollars and interest.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898.

FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York.

o19-2aw3wW&F&n10

NOTICE
TO PRINTERS.
Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HOLT, ALFRED L.—Whereas Margaret C. Holt and Charles L. Holt intend to apply for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of ALFRED L. HOLT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, under Section No. 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to file a bond the penalty of which shall not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the said estate or for less than the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and whereas the consent of all the next of kin of said decedent has been duly given thereto. Now, in pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said ALFRED L. HOLT, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the said Surrogate, at his office, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on or before the 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898. MARGARET C. HOLT, CHARLES L. HOLT. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

o17-2aw4wM&W&n14

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robinson, No. 54 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March nex.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix. s28-1aw6mTh

HEALY, JOHN W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Julia Houiderman, William Healy, Mary Woods, John W. Healy, and Margaret Brennan, the heirs and next of kin of JOHN W. HEALY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary A. Lynch of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John W. Healy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in said County, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, you are required to apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Petitioner, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

o12-1aw6wW

HENDERSON, MARGARET, or MARGARET LENOX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET HENDERSON, (also known as MARGARET LENOX,) deceased, late of the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM DICK, Jr., Executor. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executor, 54 William St., New York. o19-1aw6mW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MIX, JAMES B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. MIX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. CHARLES H. BROWN, Executor. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executor, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s28-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Kuraman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURAMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ST. JOHN, WILLIAM P.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carroll St. John, Alexander Pope St. John, Newton St. John, Orline St. John Alexander, May St. John Von Gundell, Gertrude St. John Wood, the City of New York, Eliza St. John Sallie French, and M. Jennette McKay, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of November, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederick B. Schenck, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedi

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

s28-1aw6mW

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.

ARNOLD UHLFELDER, Administrator.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Jr., Executors. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City. s21-1aw6mW&mch22

LEGAL SALES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Nebraska.—OLIVER AMES, Second, et al., complainants, vs. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY et al., defendants.

Notice of the sale of the stock interest held by or in behalf of the Union Pacific Railway Company in the Boise City Railway & Terminal Company, and of the sale of the claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against said Terminal Company.

Under and in pursuance of an order made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska on June 25, 1898, in the suit of

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

A NURSE DIES OF TYPHOID

Miss Walworth Sacrificed Her Life in Caring for Soldiers.

WORKED AT CAMP WIKOFF

She Was the First Female Nurse to Enter the Detention Hospital and Staid Till It Closed.

A few hours before dawn yesterday morning one of the patient martyrs of the war died at the Presbyterian Hospital. Her death ended one of the most cruel sieges of suffering that a woman was ever called on to undergo for the sake of her country's service. Her work had not been of the sort that wins the server a nation's admiration. It was unaccompanied by the roll of drums. The woman was Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth, the first female nurse who entered the dreaded detention hospital at Montauk Point. She had staid in the hospital until it was a thing of the past, and had then come home to die.

Miss Walworth was the daughter of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Director General of the Women's National War Relief Association. Her father died some years ago. She was named for her grandfather, the late Chancellor Reuben Walworth, a veteran of the War of 1812. Her maternal grandfather, Gen. Hardin, was killed in the Mexican War at the battle of Buena Vista, and her uncle, also Gen. Hardin, lost an arm in the civil war. When the war with Spain broke out she lamented that her family had no son to wear the Government blue. "I can't go and fight," said she, "but at any rate I can nurse, and I will."

Miss Walworth, who was thirty years old, was at this time a teacher in Mrs. Ely's school on Riverside Drive, having been graduated from Vassar College in the class of 1896. She gave up her position and went to Saratoga, in which town is the old family home, and at a hospital there took a brief course of training in nursing. Then she went to Fort Monroe, Va., where she nursed two entire sets of patients in the hospital. When Camp Wikoff was opened Mrs. Walworth went there as representative of the War Relief Association, and her daughter, who was registrar of the organization, followed her to Montauk Point, and volunteered as a nurse.

The detention hospital was opened without a woman nurse. Miss Walworth saw that she was needed there, and offered her services. Her mother tried to dissuade her, but her stanch patriotism was not to be moved. "I know what I intend to do," said she. She entered the hospital and worked in it until it closed. She had not lost a patient at Fort Monroe. She lost none at Montauk Point. Her touch seemed almost to bring the magic of health. When the hospital was closed she bundled the last patient up in army blankets, and infected with a fever which had already been rioting for a day or two in her veins, went to her mother's tent.

Major Heitzmann, Col. Greenleaf's assistant, told Mrs. Walworth that her daughter must be taken home at once, and so five weeks ago she was brought to this city. Genuine typhoid developed, and she was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. While she was there Major Ebert, who had charge of the detention hospital, and Dr. Charles M. Senn, his associate, wrote her letters of sympathy and praise. Major Ebert referring in strong terms to her wonderful capacity for unselfish devotion. These letters she was in no condition to see, and the pleasure of their tributes she never knew. Others called to ask of her condition, and more than one declared: "Miss Walworth saved my life beyond a doubt."

Miss Walworth had an intense love for the beautiful, and in her delirium she babbled continually of the blue sea and swaying boats she had seen from her hospital quarters. She talked French and German by turns or reviewed her attentions to the wounded and sick, coaxing them to take this medicine or that.

Miss Walworth surrendered a life of unusual promise in the fulfillment of her chosen task. She was a girl of literary ability, of thoughtful, studious mind, and while simple in her tastes, of thoroughly artistic temperament. At Vassar she was one of the artists that got out her senior year class book, and later she belonged to the Art Students' League. She was quiet in manner and in dress. Her mother called her "My little Puritan." The best of medical skill was used to pull her through, and at one time it was thought it would succeed, but a relapse occurred about a week ago. The War Relief Association passed a resolution commending Miss Walworth last Wednesday. Her funeral and burial will probably be held at Saratoga on Friday.

McCULLAGH'S PRISONERS FREED.

Magistrate Refuses to Hold Men Accused of Illegal Registration.

Morris Hyams and Louis Harris, the two men arrested by the deputies of Superintendent of Elections McCullagh last Friday on the charge of illegal and fraudulent registrations, had a hearing in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, when they were discharged by Magistrate Kudlich for lack of sufficient evidence. Superintendent McCullagh asked for an adjournment in the case of Hyams, but it was denied

COL. HAUSE A PRISONER.

He Is Accused of Having Defrauded a Red Cross Hospital.

A well-dressed man of about fifty years, describing himself as Col. Oliver L. Hause, was a prisoner before Magistrate Smith in Long Island City yesterday. He was arrested in the Long Island Railroad Station Monday night, and is accused of having defrauded the Red Cross hospital, which was opened there for the benefit of sick soldiers coming from Montauk. Col. Hause, who wears a Grand Army button in the lapel of his coat, says he is a veteran and an insurance agent, and declares he is innocent of the charges.

Col. Hause made himself useful about the Red Cross station in Long Island City, collected funds, and claimed that he was authorized to do so. He declared that he acted in good faith and that he did not appropriate any of the money he secured to his own use. Magistrate Smith postponed his examination, and in the meantime the authorities will look up his history.

HALL CAINE TALKS OF WOMEN.

Tells Twelfth Night Club a Little Mannishness Is Becoming.

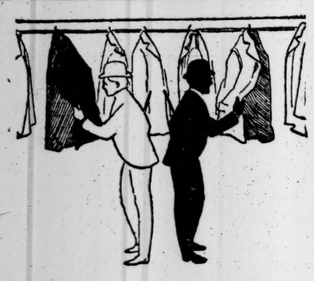
Hall Caine was the guest of honor yesterday at the first formal meeting of the season of the Twelfth Night Club, of which Miss Viola Allen is President. As all his predecessors have done, Mr. Caine declared his diffidence at being the one man in a room so full of pretty women, then sipped his tea, and talked to a half dozen of them at once with an air of enjoyment.

Miss Elsa von Moltke was the musician of the day, and after the first of her numbers Mr. Caine took his place on the platform and, with his hands in his pockets and one knee on the piano stool, told stories for half an hour. "I suppose, before a club like this, I ought to talk about the stage," he said finally, "but I don't know much about it. I did take the character of John Storm, but I think if you had seen me, you never would have wanted to again."

Then Mr. Caine went on to talk about the change in the status of women during the last fifty or sixty years, and said that he was glad of it. "The little mannishness which the woman who has to fight her own way in the world puts on is attractive to me," he said. "You have her in the conception of the character, which I think, too, is entirely sweet and pure, taken of Glory Quayle by your sweet President."

Miss Emma Frohman was the hostess for the day.

Prompt relief for the worst colds, and certain cure for all that are amenable to treatment, is to be found in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.



"My! what a tremendous variety of suits you have, but are they not too sombre in color and pattern?"

If your taste is not naturally quiet, this year you must force it to be—gentlemen never dressed so quietly and so unobtrusively; still, tucked away here are plenty of noisy patterns for those who don't care a rap for style and do believe in their own taste.

Remember, please, that if we don't make to order, we do make to fit; $14 to $85.

Boasting that it's tailor-made won't make your overcoat any better; the overcoat must speak for itself.

If ours don't talk to suit you, your wife or your wife's mother, you get your money back; $15 to $40.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

RECOVERY OF FUND COLLECTED BY CHARLES DEVLIN'S ADMINISTRATOR.—The late Charles Devlin, who sued the city nearly thirty-five years ago in the Court of Common Pleas for a claim under the then notorious Hackley street cleaning contract, ten years later, being in failing circumstances, executed a paper purporting to assign this claim to his son. He was adjudicated a bankrupt in 1878, and his property vested in his assignee in bankruptcy. A year later he was discharged in bankruptcy, and two weeks afterward obtained from his son's administratrix a reassignment, for a nominal consideration, of the claim referred to, the suit having always proceeded in his name. In 1894 Mr. Devlin's administrator recovered judgment against the city, which was paid a year later. William F. Scott, Mr. Devlin's assignee in bankruptcy, brought suit in the United States District Court two years ago against Joseph A. Devlin, the administrator, to recover the money thus collected. The court found it was shown from the "dealings and conduct of the parties" that "it was never intended to make the claim the son's bona fide property," but that "it was practically a secret, dormant assignment of the naked legal title, without any substantial consideration, and upon a secret trust for the father's benefit." Justice Brown, before whom the case was tried, gave judgment for the plaintiff, holding that the assignment to the son was void as to creditors, and the reassignment was to be treated as part of the same transaction. The United States Statutes of Limitations (R. S., Section 5,057,) were held to apply only to adverse claimants other than the bankrupt, and there was here no such other claimant, and the cause of action did not accrue until the money was received by the administrator.

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FALL OF A STORE ELEVATOR.—Warren C. Miller, who had delivered some beans at the store of Austin Brewster, and others, in the City of Rochester, after waiting some time with a view to closing the business, said to one of the employes of Brewster, the vendee: "If you can get the beans unloaded so I can get away before noon, I will help you," to which the employe replied: "You can help me now, if you want to," and Miller went up with him on the elevator to an upper story, where he assisted in bagging the beans, and then returned with the employe to the elevator, on which the trucks with the empty bags were placed. The elevator, although the cable was pulled, did not move, whereupon the employe stepped out and pulled the cable so negligently, as claimed, that the belt used for raising and lowering the elevator was not properly transferred to the proper pulley, and the elevator, which was balanced so as to remain stationary in the absence of power applied to it, by the weight of Miller and of the bags and trucks which had been placed upon it, made to descend with great rapidity from the seventh floor of the building to the cellar, causing injury to Miller from the jar which resulted. A judgment given against Miller on the trial of his suit against Brewster and others, dismissing the complaint, has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin, that, under the facts stated, the question was presented for the jury to determine whether the elevator was operated with care, skill, and caution.

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DIVISION OF AN ESTATE.—The late Joseph W. Meeks, who resided at Islip, L. I., by his will, made in 1877, directed his executors, until the sale and division of his real estate, to keep the buildings thereon in good repair, to pay taxes, &c., and to set apart a fund sufficient to produce an annual income of $200 to be paid to Thomas Donnelly, an old servant, and provided that the principal of the trust fund should form a part of his residuary estate. To his wife he gave the use and income of a house at Mount Vernon during her widowhood, which, after her decease, was to form a part of the residuary estate. He gave her also an annuity of $8,000 a year during her widowhood, these bequests to be accepted by her in lieu of dower. His executors were authorized to make a division of all his real and personal estate in a specified manner, "excepting that part hereinbefore appropriated," and directed them, after selling his real estate, converting into money his personal property, and setting aside a sufficient sum to produce the annuities, to divide the proceeds into four equal parts, one to go to his son, Albert V. Meeks, and three parts to his executors, the income to be paid to three other children, Joseph, Edwin, and Theresa, during their respective lives, the remainder to their respective issue and, in default of issue, to the surviving children and the issue of any deceased child. Should his wife remarry, he gave the principal of the sums set apart to create the annuity and to pay the taxes, &c., and also the Mount Vernon premises, being the property in which she was given an estate during widowhood, to his executors and trustees, with direction to pay one part to one of his sons, and to invest the remaining three parts, paying the income and the principal as he had directed in respect to his other property. In an action by Edward B. Meeks, as surviving executor, against Catherine L. Meeks, as executrix of Joseph W. Meeks, Jr., deceased, the Second Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment below, by Justice Brown, in favor of the defendants, except the defendant, Catherine L. Meeks, who had appealed. The Court held that by the use of the words "excepting that part hereinbefore appropriated" the testator intended to refer to the bequests to the servant, to his wife, and to his executors, and the set to the corpus of the funds, which were directed to be set apart to produce the sums bequeathed to his wife and servant; that the corpus of such fund was a part of the residuary estate, and would, in the event of the widow's death, without remarrying, pass under the residuary clause of the will and not under the statute of distribution.

Answer to a Correspondent.

D. E. H.—The office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is situated at the northwest corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Upholstery Dep't.

Rich Satin Derby and Satin Lamballe Portiéres,—an extensive range of colors and designs,
$8.50 per pair.

French Armure,—double-faced Portiéres,—suitable for library and dining room,
$4.75 and $6.50 per pair.

Renaissance Lace Curtains,—full size,
$5, $7.75, $9.50, $12.50 and $18.00 per pair.

Arabian Lace Curtains,—full size,—a variety of exquisite designs,
$10.50 per pair.

Sash Curtains to match,
$5.75 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

PHYSICIANS IN CONVENTION

Members of State Medical Association in Session Here.

THE PAPERS READ YESTERDAY

Dr. Hunt Condemns Hasty Amputations—Danger from Tuberculous Cattle in New York.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the New York State Medical Association was begun yesterday morning in Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, to last three days. The President, Dr. Douglas Ayres, in his address congratulated the profession on the progress of the science of medicine and exhorted his hearers to devote their energies to its further advancement. "Uncertainty," he said, "is fast being relegated to the history of the past and demonstration has taken its place."

Dr. Frederick Holme Wiggin reported for the Committee on the Abuse of Medical Charities, which was appointed last year to represent the association in the efforts made by medical associations of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties to correct hospital and dispensary abuses. The report details the steps taken to put such institutions under the control of the State Board of Charities, and the final failure in the Assembly of the bill agreed upon. The committee was discharged and the President empowered to name a new committee.

The first paper of the day was by Dr. James G. Hunt of Oneida County on "Conservative Surgery in Crushing Injuries," in the course of which he said:

> Many amputations are hastily made; for instance, a compound comminuted fracture, with muscles and deep-seated tissues badly lacerated, presents itself. As a rule, amputation is the one idea that the surgeon's intellect grasps from the scene before him. On glancing over the field of surgery it is difficult to find a surgeon who cannot point to at least one or two cases that have come under his observation in which the prerogative of amputation has been abused. Is the injured limb always examined carefully and minutely? Is not the operation hurried by the thoughts of having a beautiful stump? The surgeon should keep this one great truth before his mind's eye, viz.: "That to have saved one limb is more to his credit than to have removed, no matter how skillfully, a hundred."
>
> Surgery has made great strides in the past few years. *** We have learned that almost anything is possible by the use of antiseptics in the crushing of limbs. We meet with a class of injuries in factories, mills, and on the railroads that is met with no where else in life. There is one principle to guide us, and that is, where we have a warm foot, or warmth in an extremity, we should employ antiseptic precautions, put the limb in the best possible condition, and wait. If there be a circulation of blood there will be re-establishment of the parts. You can wait with safety if you know that the site of the injury has been perfectly aseptic ized.

Dr. Frank Overton of Suffolk County treated "The Teaching of Physiology and Hygiene in the Public Schools." He said that the compulsory temperance education laws necessarily render the teaching one-sided and incomplete, but they compel all teachers to unite on a uniform line of typical hygienic application of the physiological points. Thus taught, the study ought to be of the greatest practical benefit.

"Dental Pathology in Its Relationship to General Health" was the subject presented by Dr. Dwight L. Hubbard of New York County, who asserted that the mouth does not receive the amount of attention it deserves. He suggested that a closer sympathy might be established between the dental expert and the practitioner of medicine and surgery.

Dr. F. O. Donohue of Onondaga County read an exhaustive paper on "State Examinations of Milk for Tuberculosis." He gave the history of the movement in this State to eradicate tuberculosis in cattle since the State Board of Health took up the matter in 1892, and said, in part:

> In the nature of things, it must take time to eradicate this disease from the dairy cattle. It is confidently expected that future legislation will be enacted carrying with it an appropriation commensurate with the magnitude of the work. Tuberculosis is the scourge of the human race. One in eight of all deaths in this State is caused by it. That it is contagious needs no proof at this late day. Experiments without number attest its contagious nature. That it is communicable from man to man and from animals to man is not now disputed.
>
> In making any attempt to classify diseased animals it is easy to say the disease is localized and can do no harm, but in studying the disease it is impossible to decide at what period it becomes general. No one can say absolutely that the germs have not begun to be circulated in every part of the body, therefore every animal affected should be destroyed.
>
> The work is engaging the best attention of all civilized nations. While New York was the first, Massachusetts is the only one to establish a systematic inspection of all the dairy cattle. No animal is allowed to enter said State unless accompanied by a certificate from an undoubted source setting forth the fact that it is free from tuberculosis. Other States are likewise engaged, and their efforts to eradicate tuberculosis are ably seconded by the Department of Agriculture.
>
> The work has been retarded in this State by reason of deep-seated prejudice. This, however, is now fast disappearing, as people are beginning to see and understand the importance of the work. The moral of the whole subject is that the State must take this question up and deal with it on a larger scale until every tuberculous animal has been abused. It should not be retarded at the behest of a few ignorant fanatics, nor until the last person in the State is sufficiently enlightened in this matter to give assent.
>
> It is not contended that if every tuberculous cow was slaughtered the disease would be eradicated, as man himself harbors the infection, but this does not change the general principle that so potent a scourge should be dealt with and strenuous efforts put forth to annihilate the disease in dairy cattle. It is the plague of civilization, with no quiescent period, but with constantly increasing numbers of victims among all classes of men, women, and children. Examinations made in certain sections of this State revealed so extensive a prevalence of tuberculosis among cattle as to create a very material alarm in the minds of dairy farmers. It is doubtless owing to this hostility in a large measure that appropriations were withheld by the present Administration for the continuance of the work. The law is still in force, and the Commissioners are drawing their salaries, but for the past two years the work has been at a standstill. It must and will be taken up again, for civilization will demand that the product of the dairy shall be free from the germs of a lingering infectious disease, the most destructive that afflicts humanity.

"The Treatment of Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis that Cannot Go Away from Home" was the theme of Dr. De Lancey Rochester of Erie County. He advocated persistent treatment, varying with the individual, out of door life, and as much sunshine as possible. He said climate was not of so much importance as pure air. Among the papers read at the evening session was one by Dr. H. Ernst Schmid of Westchester County on "Anthropological Rambles in the Orient, Especially the Island of Java." This paper was profusely illustrated by stereopticon views.

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MISS GOULD THANKS COUNCIL.

She Expresses Gratitude for the Resolution Honoring Her.

The following letter from Miss Helen M. Gould was read at the meeting of the Municipal Council yesterday:

Lyndhurst, Irvington-on-Hudson.

P. J. Scully, City Clerk, New York City:

Dear Sir: The copy of the resolution adopted by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York has reached me, and I trust you will convey to the Assembly my sincere thanks for the honor they have done me. It did not seem as though I deserved any thanks from the city, for an American woman should stand ready to serve her country to the extent of her ability, but I shall always value highly this expression of appreciation and good will. Very truly,

HELEN MILLER GOULD.

Oct. 18, 1898.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR SOROSIS.

Mrs. Dennison Succeeds Mrs. Hall, Who Is Ill in the West.

Sorosis has a new President. Mrs. Mary Dame Hall resigned on account of illness, and at the first business meeting of the season, on Monday, Sorosis elected Mrs. Dimies T. S. Dennison, formerly First Vice President, to take her place. Mrs. Washington A. Roebling was elected First Vice President and Mrs. Alice V. Stimpson, Second Vice President, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. M. Louise Demorest.

It has been rumored that Mrs. Hall was asked to resign on account of some unpleasant feeling caused by the naming of an article of woman's apparel, through her, after the club. This the club members deny. Mrs. Hall is in the West, and said to be seriously ill, with a trained nurse constantly in attendance and unable to go out except in a wheeled chair.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

A Public Hearing Is Given on the City Budget.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment gave a public hearing yesterday on the city budget.

Dr. F. R. Sturgis appeared to protest against the paying of any city money into the treasuries of hospitals which are used for educational purposes. Some of the hospitals he said should not be helped by the city were the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, the Babies' Hospital, the Sloane Maternity Hospital, the Post Graduate Hospital, the Mount Sinai Hospital, and the Homeopathic Medical College for Women. He said these hospitals were wealthy, and, strictly speaking, were not charitable institutions.

It is expected that the final arrangement of the budget will be made public before the end of the month. Richard M. Walters, representing the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, has lodged a protest against the appropriation by the city of $73,710 for telephone purposes. He said the telephone rates were exorbitant, and that the city should establish a telephone system of its own.

"Lafayette Day" in the Schools.

"Lafayette Day," the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, on Oct. 19, 1781, will be celebrated to-day in all the educational institutions of this city, including Columbia University and the various public and Catholic colleges and schools. The Lafayette Memorial Commission, which is in charge of a movement in connection with the Paris Exposition of 1900 to erect a monument to Lafayette in France at a cost of about $250,000, proposed to raise the necessary funds by means of small contributions from the pupils of American schools, but in many of the schools like those of this State this plan cannot be followed.

The Coming Dinner to Gen. Miles.

Plans for the dinner to be given Gen. Miles in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on the night of Nov. 11 are nearly completed. The indications are that the attendance will be very large, and will include the Governors of many States in the Union, and many other prominent men. It is expected there will be much speechmaking. Gen. Miles has already telegraphed his acceptance of the invitation.

Trainer of Athletes Dead.

Joseph Davis, fifty-five years old, colored, died of lung disease yesterday morning in a barber's shop at 6 Lawrence Street, where he had been allowed to sleep for several weeks. Davis was well known as a trainer of athletes. He was not long ago employed by the New York Baseball lub. He trained Peter Jackson, the colored fighter, and had handled the athletes of Columbia University.

$30,000 Verdict Against the City.

George W. Sauer, yesterday obtained a verdict for $30,000 in an action brought by him against the city for damages done to his property at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue by the erection of the viaduct. He sued for $90,000.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Navy Blue Poplin Dress

For Girls, from 6 to 12. Box pleated back and front, with corded taffeta, silk yoke of contrasting shade; epaulets and cuffs of lace.

Our own make, and consequently very different from the ordinary ready-made dresses, not only in quality, but in effect, which is studied and produced by Girls' Dressmakers—as much Specialists in their lines as our Boys' Tailors are in theirs.

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Muslin Night Gowns in a variety of styles,—round and square yoke, high neck, V shape and Sailor Collar.
All full size, handsomely trimmed with Hamburg insertion and edging,
75 Cents Each.

Drawers of Cambric or Muslin, 27 inches wide, trimmed with wide embroidery or lace.
Cambric Drawers, umbrella style, trimmed with insertion and ruffle of Torchon Lace,
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Corset Covers of Cambric, high or low neck, with embroidery or lace trimming,
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Maids' Aprons of fine Lawn, trimmed with embroidery,
25, 35 and 50 cents;
Regular prices 50 & 75 cents.

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NEW YORK CITY'S TRADE

A Public Hearing Before the Commerce Commission.

VIEWS OF ERASTUS WIMAN

He Denounces the Collection of High Rentals by the City for Dock Privileges.

The first public hearing before the Commerce Commission of the State of New York, which was appointed by Gov. Black to investigate the decrease in the trade of New York City, was held yesterday afternoon in the Governer's Room in the City Hall. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn presided.

The first witness who appeared before the commission was George S. Greene, Jr., who for many years was Chief Engineer of the Dock Department. In reply to questions put by the Commissioners, he said that five-eighths of the dock property in the Borough of Manhattan was held by the city and three-eighths by private owners. The dock property in the other boroughs was held almost exclusively by private owners. The city, he said, derived an annual revenue from its docks of $2,000,000. Only one-fourth of that sum was paid by steamship companies. He said the area of high rentals for piers extended on the North River from the Battery to Gansevoort Street. He did not think the acquiring by the city of private piers below Gansevoort Street would have any beneficial effect.

Erastus Wiman spoke for nearly forty-five minutes. Mr. Wiman said that it was clear that nature never intended New York to be a railroad terminal—at least those portions of it included within Manhattan, Bronx, or Brooklyn. Commerce was possible alone by water. But the advent of those giants of transportation, the railways, moving nine-tenths of the commerce, rendered both Manhattan and Brooklyn the most expensive points in all the world in which to handle the traffic. "A railway terminal on two islands, unreachable by rail, is an impossibility," he said, "except at a cost for transfer across the water at a rate greater for a similar service than elsewhere is exacted in the world."

Mr. Wiman drew attention to the further serious disability surrounding the water front of Manhattan itself. No greater disaster he said, could be imagined than the two conditions which pervaded the foreshore of the North and East Rivers. The first of these disasters was that of municipal ownership of the land under water, on the one hand, and, on the other, individual ownership of the uplands adjoining the water front. The second great disaster was the fact that an exterior street completely surrounded the city, separating the upland from the water front. He then said:

> In the face of natural conditions so destructive of economy, in the teeth of disadvantages of location of piers, streets, and storage so palpable, the city has been able to keep its railway terminals is no less disastrous. To exact the last farthing from a victim bleeding at every pore and weakened by long exhaustion is certainly not the way to build up and make vigorous the subject under treatment. Yet the City of New York in its policy regarding its water front selects this distinctive property as the only one out of which, Shylock-like, it seems to exact the last vestige of vitality. Owning, as it does, 55 per cent. of the water front on the North and East Rivers, it is an astounding fact to realize that it has acquired this vast possession and paid for it by exacting from the commerce that is compelled to use it, within a very short period, its entire cost; and, moreover, continues to exact a rate in the shape of rentals so great as to pay for it over and over again every twenty-five years. In other words, the city to-day owns without the cost of a cent to it this vast possession, and continues to exact a rental for it equal to a million dollars upon its cost.

Further in his address he said:

> Of all places within the Port of New York available for a complete reduction of transfer charges, the Staten Island shore of the harbor affords the most complete promise. The ten miles of water front within the Narrows, rendered accessible by the Arthur Kill Bridge, is the longest and best stretch of foreshore within the harbor. Here is a space wide enough, with water deep enough, to accommodate any extent of commerce. Its chief advantage, however, is its accessibility to all railroads west of the Hudson, by the construction of the Arthur Kill Bridge, which, Mr. Wiman said, he had projected, and which had been completed for the purpose of rendering this great addition to the harbor accessible to all trunk lines. Here, and here alone, within the harbor could be performed simultaneously the three purposes of a terminal before referred to, namely, receipt, storage, and shipment. Here, and here alone, at a minimum of cost, could a maximum of accommodation for the commerce of the continent be afforded.

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2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
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Hear the Gypsy Music

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE SOUSA'S BRIDE ELECT.
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ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE,
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.
***In preparation a new play entitled THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW, by Abby S. Richardson and Grace L. Furniss.

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COMEDY COMPANY IN THE
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